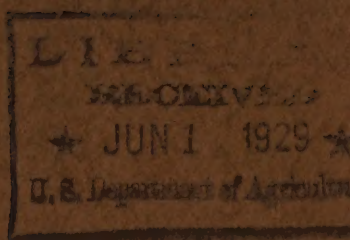
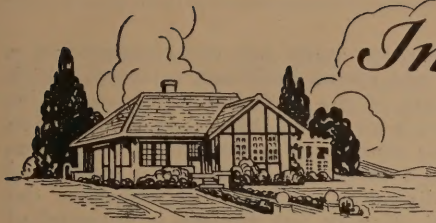


63.9
AUSTRALIA
1929

FAVOURITE ROSES
AND
OTHER PLANTS
1929



HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
— EPPING, N.S.W. —



Introduction to 1929 Catalogue

IN 1922 a new departure in catalogue standards in Australia was inaugurated by our firm, when descriptions giving the main faults, as well as the qualities, were first published. This step was considered very necessary as quite a number of roses which are considered worth while in England or the Continent developed serious faults in many parts of Australia. It was felt that to publish verbatim the original description was altogether misleading and not ethical.

It was realised also that every client was entitled to any expert knowledge the firm could supply which would help to prevent loss of time, inconvenience and disappointment caused by planting unsuitable varieties. As far as practicable these ideas have been put into operation and results achieved testify most emphatically that the average Rose purchaser greatly appreciates being taken into the growers' confidence.

Every sensible individual accepts the position that the perfect rose or plant is not yet available. As tastes differ enormously, any service rendered in aiding the planter to avoid disappointment by planting sorts free from what they consider objectionable factors must inevitably tend to raise the standard of Garden Craft.

Two years later (1924) a further innovation was introduced by which Australia was divided into Climatic Zones, in each of which the roses and plants definitely known to be successful were noted. This method has been before the public for years and it is felt that while not yet perfect, the idea is quite sound and has a very solid scientific basis. A great deal of investigation has been put into this question of suitability to climate and it is confidently asserted, that where followed out intelligently, this method will prevent much disappointment and failure.

Where there is any difficulty in knowing what to plant, in a given district, full recommendation will be cheerfully supplied on receipt of all particulars.

Clients desiring assistance in this direction, are asked to state class of soil, rainfall, elevation, local factors governing growth such as degree of frosts, etc., and in addition should state their preference for colours, types of blooms and any other features desired. If a list of varieties already growing is supplied recommendation will be made as to how the collection may be improved.

To summarise, the dominating feature in this catalogue is to ensure as far as possible, the success of our clients by helping them to avoid unsuitable sorts, by advising as to the best methods of treatment, and by supplying stock as free from defects as it is possible to produce.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1928 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue. This method may not find general approval as an alphabetical list makes it easier to find a given sort. In the new method, however, it brings all the very best varieties into a prominent position, and selection, particularly for a beginner, is made much

This Catalogue in a nutshell—Better Roses.

easier. Frequently we have handled orders made out for commencing a rose garden, and a list numbering 50 odd plants had been selected, which did not get beyond the first four letters of the alphabet. Success under these conditions is most remote. There is an added interest in the position a variety occupies in each year's sales; also there is something suspicious when growers universally begin to drop a variety, thus forcing it to the end of the list whence it may be easily discarded. The index simplifies the finding of any one sort, so that the objection to our method is outweighed by its advantages.

STOCK for 1929.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 200,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 100 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive.

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upward of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions, and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that

Every Rose has a fault.

no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

Previously Rose perfume was generally described by vague terms such as "fragrant," "perfumed," or "scented," but in view of the very great difference in quality and type, it was felt that some attempt at classification, no matter how elementary, should be adopted. The matter was treated at length in the 1926 catalogue, but a brief outline of the sections is given here to explain the description of each variety.

TEA SCENT.—Represented by varieties like Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Lilian Moore, Mrs. Dunlop Best, etc.

SWEET OR DAMASK SCENT.—Found in General MacArthur, Georg Arends, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Radiance, Rose Marie, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers varieties like Socrates (peach), Rosa bracteata (pear), Old Gold (clove), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Rosa moschata (musk), and many mixed fruity perfumes which require careful classification. It is to be hoped that this question will be followed up by Rose societies everywhere, and that one of the greatest charms of the Rose will receive the fullest recognition by grower and hybridiser alike.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"

and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—



PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce the highest quality of stock possible and special precautions are taken to keep plants free from disease and true to name. Price is a secondary consideration when compared to a client's success, and in our opinion it is preferable to increase prices to meet higher costs of production than to reduce standards of quality and reliability. The expenses to-day are three times more than those ruling 20 years ago, while prices have only increased a little more than half.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and 5 at 1/6 will be charged single rates. Similarly 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for 100 rates.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering, names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication from whom they come. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of, and the form in which remittances are made.

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail, or other factors beyond our control.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is quite impossible to correctly estimate the number of plants of each variety required each season. Public fancy is extremely changeable in some respects, and where a stock of 500 plants of a given variety may be ample for some seasons, it may be far too many or too little for other years. Clients can help us materially if they will definitely state when ordering if some other variety may be substituted when any kind is sold out. Frequently when only those available are sent, a letter is received asking why we did not forward others in place of those not in stock. Occasionally criticism is received for sending substitutes, no matter how good they may be. It makes the position so simple when it is definitely stated, "Please do not substitute." If willing for us to send as good, or better sorts, please advise us on the order.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. To Eastern suburb clients, or those not handy to railway stations, parcels may be sent to the Railway Office at Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney. Where special parcel delivery is the best method, this should be stated on the order, otherwise all parcels travel quicker, and with more satisfaction to the nearest railway station. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer in the past two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue as soon as published, which is generally in March-April each year. It has been found, however, that the popularity of the publication is the cause of many failing to reach their proper destinations. It is asked that friends will make it widely known that failure to receive the regular copy does not indicate carelessness or indifference on our part. Extra copies are available for distribution to flower loving friends, and will be sent post free to all addresses forwarded. If a recipient has no use for the book, it is specially asked that it be passed on to someone who will be interested.

The information in the catalogue is carefully checked each year, and is freely given in the hope that it will help to produce Better Roses and Brighter Gardens.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque, while small amounts under 5/- may be forwarded in stamps. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—(The entrance to which is situated half a mile from Epping Railway Station) is open for inspection during business hours.

For those coming by car and residents of West Epping the nearest approach is by way of Kent Street.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—After passing the ticket barrier turn to the right and follow the line down—

Always sign your name clearly.

hill as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right; after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees.

The Nursery is positively closed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of horticultural interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake or comment on any variety's adaptability to special conditions.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908, and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS., LTD.,

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Phones: Epping 11
Epping 1162

Business Hours:

Week days: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Climatological Map of Australia

Most of the failures in planting Trees and Shrubs must be written down to the selection of unsuitable varieties for the particular climate in which the gardener operates. The same truth applies to Roses, for a variety may be a huge success in Adelaide and yet a positive failure in Sydney or Brisbane.

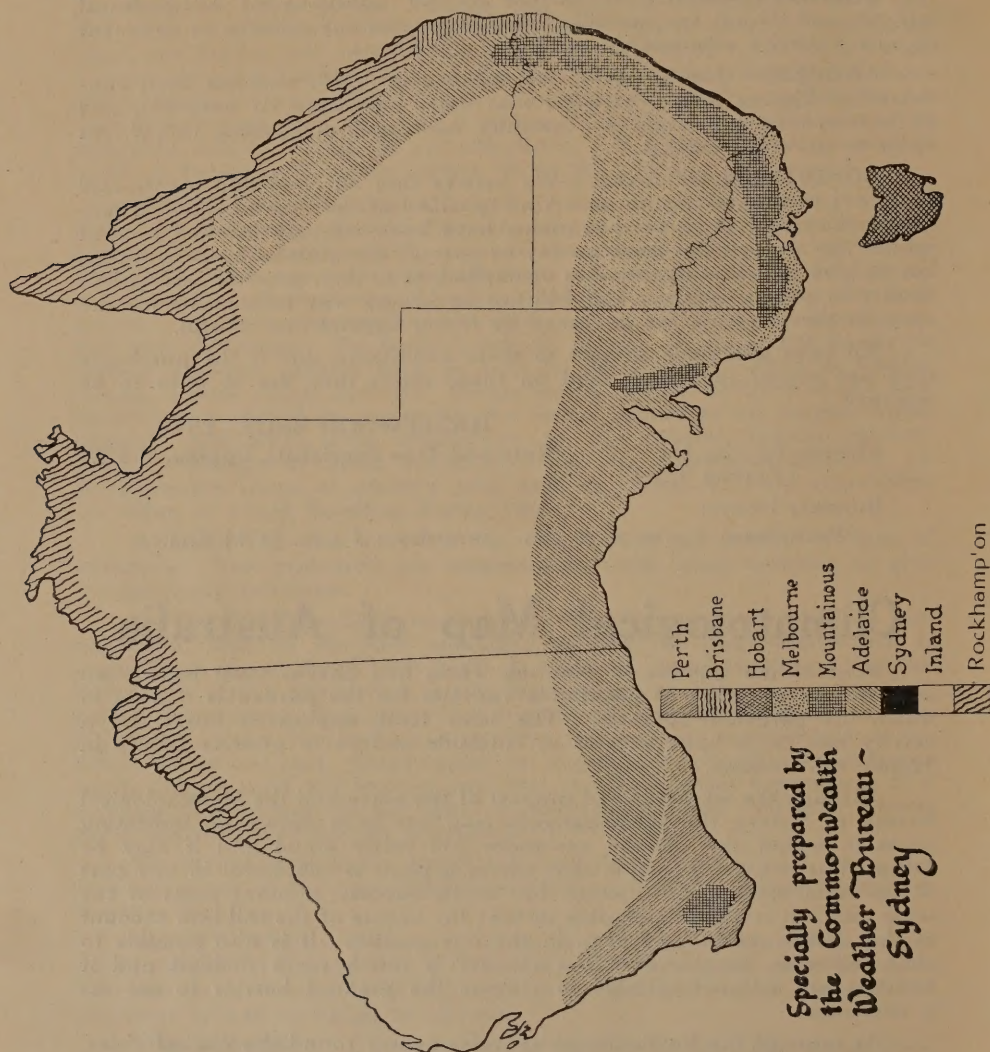
Through the wholehearted support of the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney the accompanying map has been drawn up indicating zones in which the climate variations are fairly equal and it may be accepted as a basic principle that where a plant is successful in one part of the zone there is no climatic bar to its success in other parts of the same zone. It is quite impossible to take the nature of the soil into account as this varies enormously even in the one garden. It is also possible to alter soil very considerably but climate is much more difficult and if varieties are selected suitable to climate the greatest barrier to success is overcome.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil varia-

Study the climate map carefully.

tions, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.



The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E," in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

A selection of suitable varieties may be made from the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady W. Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Madame H. Lustre, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Patience, Rhea Reid, Sensation, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Souv. de Maria de Zayas.

(CLIMBERS).—Bardou Job, Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchier, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Antoine Rivoire, Commonwealth, Cornelia, Countess of Gosford, Dainty, Dame Edith Helen, Dean Hole, Dorina Neave, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Georg Arends, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunerwald, John C. M. Mensing, Joseph Hill, Josephine Thomas, Konigin Carola, Lady Alice Stanley, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Lyon, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer,

In its wrong climate any rose may be a failure.

Mrs. Lovell Swisher, My Maryland, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Sunny South, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Marcia Stanhope, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. MacKellar, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Golden Emblem, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, James Walley, Lady Hillingdon, Mabel Morse, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Marion Cran, Mary Pickford, Mavis, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Bouillet, Sovereign, Sunburst, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechal, Niel.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Gorgeous, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Madame Edouard Herriot, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, The Queen Alexandra. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. Madame Herriot.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

If semi-double roses are disliked, avoid those so described.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The "Sunday Sun" some time ago asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best Roses. The following list was published:—

Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Hadley, Radiance, Penelope, Lady Hillingdon, F. K. Druschki, Madame A. Chatenay, George Dickson, Mrs. H. Stevens, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, K. A. Viktoria, J. J. L. Mock, Madame S. Weber, Rhea Reid, W. R. Smith, Lady Alice Stanley, Duchess of Westminster, Madame C. Soupert, Columbia, Alexander H. Gray, Perle des Jardins, Star of Queensland.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Mrs. Henry Winnet, Royal Red, Sensation, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Templar. **(CLIMBERS).**—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Scorchers, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Annie Laurie, America, Commonwealth, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Pilgrim, Rapture, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Superb, Una Wallace. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. J. J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angelus, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard,* Golden Ophelia, Holland Beauty, Lady Plymouth, Mrs. Beckwith,* Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Mackellar, Natalie Bottner, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet,* Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Souv. of Stella Gray, Sovereign.* **(CLIMBERS).**—Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Marechal, Niel, Mermaid, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst.

*Only when on rich mineral soils.

Hobart Zone "H"

Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and subtropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

Describe your climate, and fuller recommendations will be submitted.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

In addition we suggest the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Charles P. Kilham, Col. O. Fitzgerald, Cuba, Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, Gooiland Glory, Hadley, Hawlmark, Crimson, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Patience, Red Radiance, Scarlet Glory, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Warrior. **(CLIMBERS).**—Black Boy, Bardou Job, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Walter C. Clark, The Beacon.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Briarcliff, Caroline Testout, Clovelly, Columbia, Commonwealth, Comtesse de Castilleja, Dainty, Dainty Bess, Dorina Neave, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Gaiety, Gustav Grunerwald, Henrietta, Isobel, Ivy May, Irish Elegance, James Walley, Josephine Thomas, John C. M. Mensing, Konigin Carola, Lady Love, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Tom Smith, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de S. Crette, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, K.A. Viktoria, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Cecil, Elegante, Emma Wright, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Florence L. Izzard, Georges Schwartz, Golden Gleam, Golden Ophelia, Gold Mine, Holland Beauty, Mabel Morse, Mary Pickford, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Norman Lambert, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, Sunburst, Sunstar, Vanity, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Mermaid, Wm. Allen Richardson.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Irish Fireflame, I. Zingari, Lady Pirrie, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Lady Roberts, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Golden Emblem, Mdme. Abel Chatenay, Mdme. Ed. Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Mrs. Bryce Allen, General MacArthur, Dame Edith Helen, Etoile de Hollande.

SECOND TWELVE.—Frau Karl Druschki, Hadley, Miss Marion Manifold, Los Angeles, Shot Silk, General Gallieni, Black Boy, Madame Butterfly, Bedford Crimson, Isobel, Emma Wright, Lady Battersea.

THIRD TWELVE.—Red Letter Day, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sunburst, White Maman Cochet, Lord Charlemont, Mdme. Segond Weber, Joseph Hill, Laurent Carle, Betty Uprichard, Gorgeous, Wilhelm Kordes, Angele Pernet.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

GARDEN ROSES.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Red Letter Day, Frau Karl Druschki, General MacArthur, Hadley, Carine.

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Frau Karl Druschki, Lyon, White Maman Cochet, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. R. D. McClure, K. A. Viktoria, Yvonne Vacherot, Mrs. Mackellar, Duchess of Portland.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Miss Marion Manifold, Black Boy, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Excelsa, Bushfire, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, American Pillar.

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Orleans, Borderer, Cecil Brunner, Maman Turbat, Tip Top.

In addition the following newer sorts are suggested:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Earl Beatty, Gooiland Glory, Hawlmark, Crimson, J. C. Thornton, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Sensation, Souv. de Georges Pernet. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Walter C. Clark, Countess of Stradbroke.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Columbia, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dorina Neave, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Frau Felix Tonner, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Konigin Carola, Lady Love, Lorraine Lee, Lucien Chaire, Mabel Turner, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Rapture, Rose Marie, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, K. A. Viktoria, Madame Jules Bouche, Marcia Stanhope, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Phoebe, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Mabel Morse, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mary Pickford, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Sunstar, Golden Vision, Mermaid.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Duchess of York, Irish Fireflame, I. Zingari, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. **(CLIMBERS).**—Madame Edouard Herriot.

Mountain Zone “MT”

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Recent correspondence with an enthusiastic client shows that a section of country marked as mountainous in the south western corner of Western Australia would require careful investigation, as it hardly appears to come in the class indicated. Growers in this particular district could adapt the Melbourne and Adelaide lists to their particular requirements, making full allowance for the severity of frosts in winter in individual gardens.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double variety, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of competent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Etoile de Hollande, Madame Butterfly, Gustav Grunerwald, Una Wallace, Madame Edouard Herriot, Iona Herdman, Golden Emblem, Shot Silk, Mrs. Redford, Margaret D. Hamill.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Los Angeles, Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorchers, Bardou Job.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

In addition, the following have been proved quite satisfactory by Mr. J. W. Clegg, of Ballarat:—Lord Charlemont, Ivy May, Lord Fairfax, Betty Uprichard, Sunstar, Florence L. Izzard, Rev. Williamson, Duchess of Westminster, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Roselandia, Mrs. H. Winnett, John Henry, Lady Battersea, Padre, Los Angeles, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Molly Bligh, Lady Ashtown, Rose Marie, Golden Gleam.

Perth Zone “P”

The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

Rockhampton Zone “R”

In previous catalogues this zone has been included with Brisbane, but owing to the fact that a number of plants may be successfully grown in the more northern portion of the old division, and yet be unsuitable for the southern part, it has been decided to divide the section into two. The Rockhampton Zone will extend from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence extends, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

Join a Rose Society and keep up-to-date.

RED (Dwarfs).—Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Laurent Carle, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Red Radiance, Rhea Reid, Royal Red, Sensation, Star of Queensland, Templar, Warrior. **(CLIMBERS).**—Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Antoine Rivoire, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dean Hole, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, John, C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Una Wallace. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Radiance, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Natalie Bottner, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angelus, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Jules Bouche, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommended the following:—

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W. 1929 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free

Never manure at planting time.

and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

BEST EIGHTEEN (Arranged alphabetically).—Columbia, Dame Edith Helen, Etoile de Hollande, Frau K. Druschki, General MacArthur, Hadley, K. A. Viktoria, Lady Hillingdon, Laurent Carle, Madame Butterfly, Madame Abel Chatenay, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Radiance, Red Radiance, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Roselandia, Rose Marie.

NOTE.—The inclusion of Dame Edith Helen in this list is a matter for regret. The unexpected collapse in constitution of this rose in the winter of 1928 reported by experienced growers in the Sydney zone, should have suggested caution before unqualified recommendation by the Society.

SECOND BEST EIGHTEEN.—Ethel Somerset, Golden Ophelia, Gustav Grunerwald, Hoosier Beauty, Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Lord Charlemont, Madame Jules Bouche, Madame Second Weber, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Ophelia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, White Ensign.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—**Society's Definition.**—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

BEST TWELVE.—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Killarney Queen, K. of K., Lady Eardley Wilmot, Lady Pirrie, Mrs. A. R. Wardell, Old Gold, Shot Silk, Sunny South.

CLIMBING ROSES.—**Society's Definition.**—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

BEST TWELVE.—Black Boy, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold.

PILLAR ROSES.—**Society's Definition.**—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant.

BEST SIX.—Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Mermaid, Nora Cunningham, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Walter C. Clark, Zephirine Drouhin.

BEST SIX CLIMBING POLYANTHAS OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Clb. Cecil Brunner, Emily Gray, Excelsa, Heart of Gold, Ile de France, Sander's White.

BEST SIX DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Orleans, Maman Turbat, Mdle. F. Favre, Salmon Spray, Tip Top.

EIGHTEEN EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, White Maman Cochet, Frau Karl Druschki, Konigin Carola, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Madame Jules Gravereaux, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Maman Cochet, Yvonne Vacherot, Natalie Bottner, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Dean Hole, Clb. Liberty, Duchess of Sutherland, Dame Edith Helen.

Attack diseases promptly.

In addition the following are worthy of careful consideration:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Charles P. Kilham, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Lord Charlemont, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Star of Queensland, Souv. de Georges Pernet. **(CLIMBERS).**—Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Red Radiance, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchers, The Beacon, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Commonwealth, Countess of Gosford, Dainty, Dorina Neave, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Lady Love, Mabel Turner, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Pilgrim, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Sawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, James Walley, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Mermaid.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

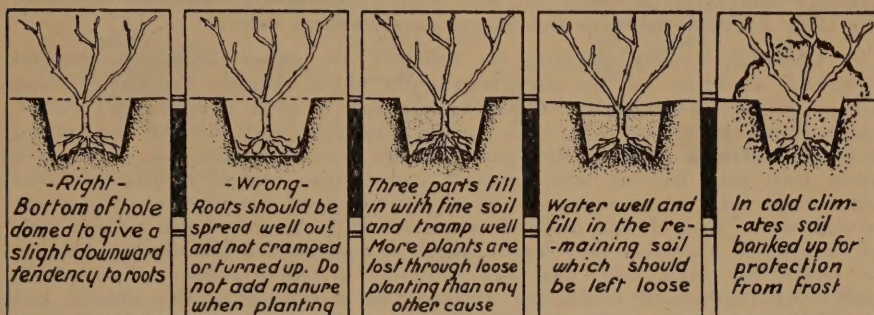
SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spots are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed on the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims

Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of



bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

- Loose or deep planting.
- Using manure at planting time.
- Excessive watering.
- Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

Heavy frost.

Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.

Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Sometimes valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. As the compounding of these chemicals requires skill to prevent waste it is better to purchase them ready mixed. Such a mixture may be procured from Messrs. Anderson & Co., Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney, or Messrs. Law, Somner Pty., Ltd., Block Place, Melbourne, Vic. It is sold under the name of the "National Rose Food," and has been thoroughly tested in many gardens and been proved by results. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to **supplement** animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*). — This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No



LEAF CUTTING BEE



DAMAGED LEAF

LEAF-NEST
FOUND IN CREVICES
OF WALLS OR FENCES

other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of the Aphides and Sooty Mould will not appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

Prune vigorous growers lightly.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be abandoned.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "Thrips tabaci." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.



MILDEW



BLACK SPOT

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been

Allow full space for foliage to develop.

discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

DIE BACK.—This disease appears to be making headway in many places, and is a most serious trouble. It is described by one authority as attacking the vigorous shoots in the early spring. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Ultimately the whole stem becomes infected and each successive shoot seems to be attacked in the same way until the plant succumbs. As soon as it is noticed, drastic pruning to healthy wood should be carried out, while painting the stems with Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water is said to be effective. Always pour the Acid into the water and never reverse the process. The stems may also be painted with Condyl's Crystals, using $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon of water.

This disease is of bacterial origin and so far little more is known concerning it. It is scientifically termed *Gnomonia rosae*, but the ordinary dying back of a shoot through old age, frost or other injury, or improper nutrition, must not be confused with it in any way.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the 1925 catalogue an article on Pruning, by Mr. W. H. Ifould, aroused so much interest that repeated requests for copies have exhausted the issue. In order to give beginners an idea of how pruning should be carried out, the main points are again outlined, and by means of illustration it is hoped to show how simple are the first steps.

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies con-

Summer pruning should be lighter than in winter.

siderably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter cutting. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.



WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or

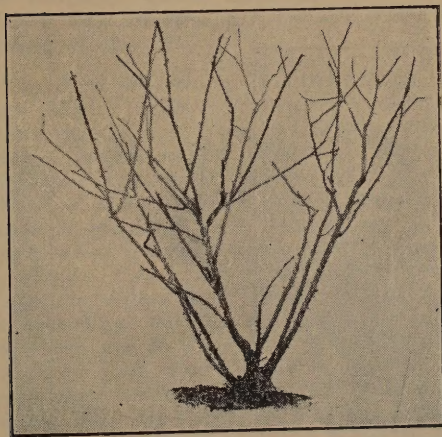
Just as easy to cut correctly.

four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on page 49.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

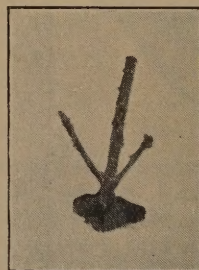
All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.

Discard all worn-out canes.



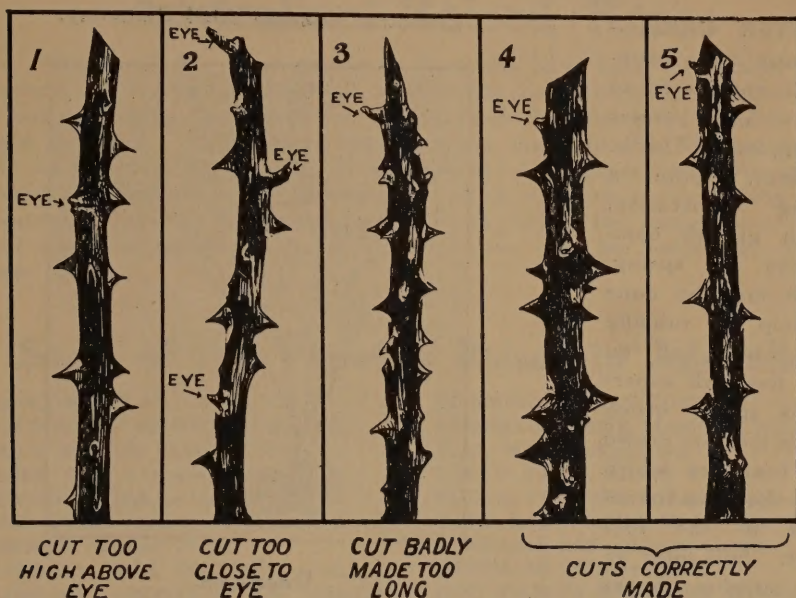
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down to two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Australia can produce new Roses. Why not?



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



All-round excellence required for true progress.

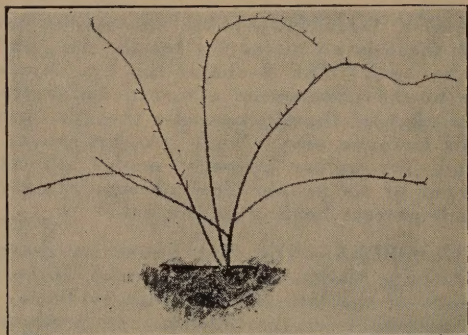
AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.



Unpruned.



Pruned.

3rd April, 1928.

Your 1928 Catalogue to hand, for which I thank you. Some little time ago I was present at a lecture (on Rose growing), given by a member of the Sydney Botanic Garden Staff, and he referred to your catalogue as "one of the best in the world"; which I consider a just tribute to your publication. The twenty plants I had from you last June have all been very satisfactory.

N.H.W., Lemnos, Lockyer Street, Adamstown.

11th April, 1928.

Since writing you on the 4th inst., I have received your catalogue, for which accept my thanks. It is as usual miles ahead of the ordinary rose catalogue and very reliable.

T.P., Illawarra, Karragullen, W. Aus.

Prune climbers after spring flowering.

Australian Raised Roses

Almost all the roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new roses, and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future.

Some of the Varieties Raised in Australia

AGNES BARCLAY (Alister Clark).	CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).
AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).	CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.
BILLY BOILER (Alister Clark).	E. N. WARD (Kershaw).
BLACK BOY (Alister Clark).	FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).
BORDERER (Alister Clark).	FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).
BUSY BODY (Alister Clark).	LADY FAIRBAIRN (Alister Clark).
CHERUB (Alister Clark).	LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).	MILKMAID (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING COUNTESS LA BARTHE (Lewis).	MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
CLIMBING RADIANCE (H. J. Catt).	MRS. ALBERT NASH (Alister Clark).
COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (Alister Clark).	MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (Alister Clark).
DAYDREAM (Alister Clark).	MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch).
EDITH CLARK (Alister Clark).	NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).	PEGGY BELL (Alister Clark).
GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).	PENELOPE (Williams).
HARBINGER (Alister Clark).	PINK HADLEY (Knight).
JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).	QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
GOLDEN DAWN (P. Grant).	REFRESHER (Alister Clark).
JOYCE FAIRY (Alister Clark).	SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
KITTY KININMONTH (Alister Clark).	SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (Knight).	STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).	SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (Ardagh).	SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
	TRAVERSER (Alister Clark).
	VANITY (Halstead).

Eight fine new varieties are being listed this year for the first time. Full descriptions will be found in the Novelty pages.

BUSY BODY (Alister Clark).	MRS. ALBERT NASH (Alister Clark).
GOLDEN DAWN (Patrick Grant).	PEGGY BELL (Alister Clark).
JOYCE FAIRY (Alister Clark).	REFRESHER (Alister Clark).
LADY FAIRBAIRN (Alister Clark).	TRAVERSER (Alister Clark).

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



Australian Roses are attracting attention in Europe and America.

New Roses, 1929

The descriptions are those of the Raisers considerably condensed, but local impressions are noted in italics. These Novelty Roses are available as Bush or Climbing Roses only. Standard stocks are too scarce to risk wasting on different untested varieties. Plants will not be ready for despatch until May. Further notes will be made after the Autumn flowering, and these will be available to any enquirer.

ADELE CROFTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928).—Bud and young flower cadmium yellow, richly overlaid with scarlet orange, which becomes more pronounced towards the edge of the petals. The colour fades to a rich apricot, still retaining a shading of vermilion. The growth is hardy, strong and of free branching erect habit without any dying back. 5/- each. *In this climate the colour is deep saffron yellow flushed reddish old rose fading to pale sulphur yellow. 20 petals. A pretty decorative. Recommended.*

ADVOCATE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928).—The bud and young flowers are rich crimson red, deeply veined and shaded darker crimson with a brightened zone at the base of each petal. The buds are very long and pointed growing into a noble free bloom, built of large deep petals set in high spiral formation, quite up to exhibition standard. The growth is vigorous and free, forming a bush of the best bedding type, carrying the blooms on wiry stems. Richly fragrant. 5/- each. *Colour is not very constant but may improve in Autumn.*

ALBERT PIKE (H.T.) (Vestal, 1927).—Handsome bud expanding into full, well shaped cup flower of rich glowing cerise with peach flush at times. The flowers are borne on long strong stems and are continuously produced throughout the season. 5/- each. *Very shapely and full. Fruit Scent. Recommended for trial.*

ALEXANDER MARGHILOMAN (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—Strong growth, flowers large creamy white with splendid orange centre, in style of Aspirant Marcel Rouyer. 5/- each. *Paler than Aspirant Marcel Rouyer. Promising.*

ANDREE ROUX (Per.) (Pernet Ducher, 1927).—Growth vigorous, blooms very large and globular, superb colour, reddish coral; extremities of petals carmine, base of petals golden yellow, very floriferous and sweetly perfumed. 5/- each. 50 petals. *Confused centre and rather flat flower.*

ANGEL GUIMERA (Per.) (P. Dot, 1925).—Delicate succinum yellow changing to white and tinted with carmine when opening. The blooms are of medium size, double and sweet scented while the growth is very vigorous. 5/- each. *Arrived late. Not flowered yet.*

APELES MESTRES (Cib. Per.) (P. Dot, 1926).—A fine yellow climber of perfect form and long duration. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

APHRODITE (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1928).—Pretty reddish coral with gold base to the petals. The flowers are not too full and are very fragrant. The foliage is handsome and disease proof. Specially good in the Autumn. 5/- each. 15 petals. *Not full enough for general purposes.*

AUGUST NOACK (H.T.) (Kordes, 1928).—In every respect a real unaltered Columbia, except colour, which is a very intense scarlet. It is considered by the raiser to be the best of three red sports of this variety. 5/- each. *Arrived late. Not flowered yet.*

BANATER ROSE (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—Elegantly formed buds opening into large full flowers of fine shape. The open flowers are soft creamy white with gold shaded centre. Grand habit. Bronze foliage that is mildew proof. Free flowering. 5/- each. 18 to 30 petals. *Must improve to remain in list.*

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

BERNICE (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton, 1927).—Yellow flushed golden pink. Tea rose fragrance. A bedding and exhibition rose with high conical centre. 5/- each. 35 petals. *Pretty colour; growth medium. Worth a trial.*

BREEZE HILL (Wich.) (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1927).—Very large and very double flowers, deep cream with tints of pink and salmon produced in large clusters. Very vigorous and healthy; can be described as a hardy and glorified "Glorie de Dijon." 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—True to its name this rose never seems to rest. No rose could be more free as every shoot carries a shapely bud of rich orange yellow. The bush is compact and the flowers well held. The foliage is abundant and healthy. It makes an ideal bedding rose and should be massed. It is at its best in Autumn and into deep winter when its colour is most striking. 5/- each. *Free branching habit. Splendid foliage.*

CANIGO (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1927).—Bud medium size, ovoid white; flower medium size, moderately fragrant and very double. Moderate growth and abundant and continuous bloomer. 5/- each. *Arrived late. Not flowered yet.*

CHERRY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1928).—Sunflower yellow on the outside and on the inner side bright rose heavily veined a deeper shade of rose. As the flowers grow and expand, the inner surfaces of the petals turn brilliant carmine pink flushed yellow. The lower half of the petals shade from sunflower yellow to deep yellow at the base. An exceptional feature of this rose is that the colours become brighter and more brilliant as the flowers grow and age, and when lying fully open the petals retain their fresh and vivid hues until they fall. The flowers are large, full, of beautiful form with reflexed petals of heavy texture and often up to exhibition size. They are remarkably long-lived on the plant and when cut. The habit of growth is fine, breaking freely and vigorously from the base and from practically every eye. The stems are strong, stiff and covered with light green mildew resistant foliage. 5/- each. *Many flowers fade and do not deepen with age. A beautiful variety but only moderate growth. 32 petals.*

CLIMBING BETTY (H.T.) (H. J. Hohman, 1926).—Coppery rose shaded yellow. A grand sport of this popular old variety. 5/- each.

CLIMBING CONSTANCE (Clb. Per.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927).—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety identical in every respect but growth. The golden yellow flowers will be a new shade in climbing varieties. 5/- each.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Clb. Per.) (Armstrong Nurseries, 1928).—A vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf form which will be a most decided acquisition. The growth appears to be vigorous and if the climbing habit is proved to be constant this will prove one of the most valuable contributions to climbing Roses for many years. The plants arrived late and report of their further growth will be forwarded to all enquirers. 10/- each.

CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927).—From two distinct sources vigorous climbing sports of this popular variety have been imported and as a result the list of first-class red climbers has been greatly improved. The flowers are identical with the parent in rich crimson colour and sweet fragrance while the even climbing habit shows the sport has been firmly fixed and may be depended upon to give satisfaction in respect of climbing growth. Highly recommended. 5/- each.

CLIMBING LOUISE C. BRESLAU (Per.) (W. Kordes, 1917).—A vigorous climbing sport of the dwarf variety producing blooms identical with

the parent. The colour is shrimp pink shading to orange and chrome yellow. 3/6 each.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927).—Last year two distinct climbing sports of Radiance were offered and it seems strange that this season there are offering two sports of Red Radiance from widely separated sources. The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. A vigorous climbing sport will be very welcome in New South Wales where all the Radiance family are so popular as it supplies quite a new colour in climbing roses. 5/- each.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927).—Nothing is known as to the reason why a dwarf growing rose should suddenly change its habit of growth and produce vigorous climbing canes, but



CLIMBING ROSE MARIE.

it is proved beyond doubt that these sports invariably produce better blooms than the parent bush variety. A vigorous climbing sport of Rose Marie is therefore one of the most valuable acquisitions for many

The hybrid Fuchsias are most beautiful.

years. In addition to its peach pink colour being quite new in climbers, the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended. 5/- each.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.) (Western Rose Co., 1928).—This valuable climbing sport will be extremely welcome as it provides quite a new break in climbing varieties. The growth appears most vigorous and the first budding shows 100 per cent. climbing amongst the young plants. The double rich sunflower yellow blooms are in a class by themselves and will provide a gay show when in full bloom on arch or pergola. 10/- each.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.) (J. Pernet-Ducher, 1927).—A climbing sport of vigorous growth and very free flowering character producing large blooms of rich orient red colour similar to the parent variety. A valuable acquisition. 5/- each. 100 per cent. vigorous climbing growth. *Highly recommended.*

CLIMBING WILHELM KORDES (H.T.) (Wood & Ingram, 1928).—A grand climbing form of this very popular rose which may be relied upon to become a great favourite. The colour is capucine red on a yellow ground gradually toning to yellow striped red. 5/- each. *Over 90 per cent. very vigorous climbers. Highly recommended.*

COLONEL DAZIER (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1927).—Growth vigorous and free branching; flowers large, full and well formed, opening well in all weathers. Colour rosy white, reverse of petals bright rose, base of petals golden yellow. Very floriferous with an old rose scent. 5/- each. *Like a pale Madame Segond Weber. The gold at base is not apparent.*

DAME BLANCHE (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—A fine large pure white rose tinted with green at the heart. Full cup-shaped flowers that last well. Fine free branching habit. Good foliage. Very free flowering and perpetual. In come catalogues this variety is known as "White Lady," but this name only duplicates a title already in use for another variety. 5/- each. *Promising.*

DAVID DODD (H.T.) (J. W. Vestal & Son, 1928).—Bud well shaped, flower large and beautifully shaped. Rich crimson flushed scarlet and borne on long strong stems. 10/- each. *Good colour. Well worth a trial.*

DIANA CANT (H.T.) (R. B. Cant & Sons, 1928).—Unnamed seedling X Isobel. Bud medium size, long pointed bloom medium size, double, high centred, very lasting, moderate fragrance, carmine red flushed orange at base of petals, borne several together on long average strength stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease resistant. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy. 5/- each. *Very pretty. 15 petals. Colour truly novel.*

DIE PRASIDENTIN (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—Robust growth, long pointed buds opening into large flowers. Colour marble white, with ochre yellow centre, splendid for massing. 5/- each. *Colour not attractive. Poor grower.*

DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.P.) (P. Dot, 1928).—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuous produced through the season. 5/- each. *Arrived late. Not flowered yet.*

DISTINCTION (Dwf. Poly) (E. Turbat, 1927).—A fixed sport from the fine variety "Joseph Guy." Rose neyron pink passing to deep rose

- pink with brighter centre. 5/- each. *Good colour but trusses are not large.*
- DR. ERNEST MUHLE (H.T.)** (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—Strong growth, branching freely. Flowers large, full and well formed. Colour soft rose suffused salmon cream. 5/- each. *Too flat and crude.*
- DR. HAWKESWORTH (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1927).—Growth vigorous and mildew proof foliage. Flowers medium size. Colour rich crimson shading to deep maroon. Very fragrant. 5/- each. *Splendid color quality. Somewhat like Hoosier Beauty at its best.*
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1928).—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon with golden orange base, the veination being very pronounced and attractive. The blooms, which are carried on long upright stems, are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 5/- each. 18 to 25 petals. *Very promising and well worth a trial.*
- EDWARD MIGNOT (H.T.)** (J. Sauvageot, 1927).—Flower large, full and globular; colour rose shaded crimson, reverse of petals amaranth, carried on rigid peduncle. Growth vigorous and dark green foliage. Superb. 5/- each. 20 petals. *Colour is crimson carmine.*
- E. G. HILL (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1928).—Dazzling scarlet shading to deeper pure red as it develops. It produces long stems naturally and the foliage develops freely and is of fine colour. It is a great producer and an unusually good keeper as was shown when it was up for exhibition. The bud is unsurpassed in beauty, except by the open flower which is a wonder. 10/- each. *Colour good, splendid growth. Flower very full. The name will be its own recommendation as this firm has supplied many of our best roses.*
- EUROPA (H.T.)** (Keesen Dzn., 1927).—A Dutch sport of Columbia and described as true in every respect to the parent except that the colour is a dark pink or light red. 5/- each. *Arrived late. Not flowered yet.*
- FASCINATION (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1927).—Rosy cerise shaded yellow. A good bedder. 5/- each. 32 petals. *Very promising. Good growth and very free.*
- FRANCOIS ALLARD (H.T.)** (L. Felberg Leclerc, 1927).—Bud salmon coloured, flower large and full. Inside of petals creamy yellow, outside salmon pink. Very fragrant. Growth vigorous and erect. 5/- each. *Too flat. Colour not attractive.*
- FRANK NEAVE (H.T.)** (H. Morse, 1927).—This new yellow rose comes with a good reputation. Good habit. Shapely flowers. Fairly full. Good colour. Very free. 5/- each. 30 petals. *Good colour. Glossy foliage. Worth a trial.*
- FRAU DR. SCHRICKER (H.T.)** (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927).—Flowers large and full, brilliant carmine colour mixed with unique shining coppery red. Vigorous erect growth, profuse flowerer and exceedingly fragrant. 5/- each. *Like an old H.P. Nothing startling.*
- FRAU FRITZ PELTZER (Per.)** (Leenders Bros., 1927).—Robust growth and free branching, with deep green foliage. Long pointed buds on stiff stems, opening into large, full flowers of matchless colour which is burning orange carmine. 5/- each. *The emphasis is on the carmine rather than the orange. 45 petals.*
- FRAU LUISE LINDECKE (H.T.)** (Hermann Lindecke, 1928).—A fine pure light red sport from "Columbia." It has all the good points of its parent and is a real acquisition. 5/- each. *Only 20 petals and appears to be a seedling rather than a sport. Not up to the parent standard yet.*

Cut Roses very early in the day.

FURSTIN M. HATZFOLDT (H.T.) (Boden, 1927).—Growth strong and upright, mildew proof foliage. Flowers large, full and perfect form. Colour dark crimson red. Delightful fragrance. 5/- each. 70 petals which are too narrow in centre. *Must improve to remain in list.*

FRANC LEDDY (Dwf. Poly) (G. de Ruyter, 1927).—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. 5/- each. *Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.*

GLENN DALE (H.W.) (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1927).—A vigorous hardy climber. Large lemon flowers fading to white, borne singly and in clusters. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928).—A very vigorous growing seedling raised from Elegante and Ethel Somerset. The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is most vigorous with clean distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. Though recommended primarily as a garden rose Golden Dawn is capable of producing exhibition blooms of a very high order. The average number of petals is 45, while the blooms are richly tea scented.

All the plants of this variety are sold under the condition that they are for Australian and New Zealand use only and must not be directly or indirectly forwarded to either Europe or America. See colour plate. 5/- each.

GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927).—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshaded with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet. A unique colouring. Growth is vigorous, erect, immune from disease and continuously blooming. Very fragrant. 5/- each. *Colour good but too flat.*

HEINRICH EGGERS (H.T.) (Kordes, 1928).—A cross between Mrs. Charles Russell and Mrs. Wemys Quinn. It has inherited from Mrs. Charles Russell the extraordinary durability of flower. This is a medium to large and full bloom of yellow orange exquisitely scented and stands upright on very long, stiff stalks. The foliage is medium sized and disease free. 5/- each. *Arrived late. Not flowered yet.*

HILDA (H.T.) (R. B. Cant, 1928).—Unnamed seedling X Betty Uprichard. Type La France, but fuller. Bud very large and globular. Flower very large, globular, very double, extremely lasting, slightly fragrant, bright carmine, inner petals light pink, borne several together on long stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous. 5/- each. 80 petals. *Like a double Betty Uprichard. Recommended.*

HILDE APELT (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1927).—Vigorous branching growth, and very free and continuous blooming. Buds long, opening to large full and fragrant flowers. Colour saffron yellow. Very distinct and good. 5/- each. 20 petals. *Fades to white. Must improve to last.*

HUGO PILLAR (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1927).—Growth vigorous and continuously blooming. Flowers large, full, beautiful form, and very fragrant. Colour fleshy white, centre pale ecru. 5/- each. *Too much like Westfield Star.*

IRISH CHARITY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—Bud well shaped, intense fiery scarlet with golden sheen; flower medium size, rather double, rosy scarlet. 5/- each. *Good growth but otherwise quite an ordinary variety.*

IRISH CHARM (H.T.) (S. McGredy, 1927).—A charming rose of exquisite form and quite distinct. Rich golden apricot passing to a delicate blush pink. Highly esteemed in America where this rose was distributed last year. 5/- each. 22 petals. *Very promising.*

IRISH HOPE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—A splendid and distinct red with well-formed buds composed of heavy, broad petals opening to moderately full, very fragrant flowers. The colour is a rich rosy crimson with maroon shadings. It is of splendid vigorous growth. 5/- each. *Hopeless.*

IRISH SWEETNESS (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—A delightfully fragrant variety and splendid addition to the none-too-long list of good red bedding roses. Colour an exquisite shade of crimson lake suffused with scarlet, and very free flowering. 5/- each. *Performance to date has not impressed.*

IVANHOE (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928).—Brilliant scarlet passing to rich crimson. The splendid rich fragrance of this promising variety will add greatly to its ultimate popularity. Should be an admirable bedding rose. 5/- each. *Fades badly.*

IVY EVANS (H.T.) (F. Evans, 1926).—Distinct shade of light cerise. A splendid free flowering bedding and garden rose. Sweetly scented. Nice habit. Vigorous. Seedling from George C. Waud by General MacArthur. 5/- each. 10 petals. *Must improve to remain.*

JAMES GIBSON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1928).—The flowers are large full and of beautiful form, every bloom developing to perfection and, unlike most red roses, opening perfectly in all weathers. The colour is not the dominant feature of this variety as the habit of growth is as near perfection as could be desired, being free, bushy, upright and vigorous, and the flowers, which are borne profusely all the season, are carried erect on long stems, beautifully foliaged with large dark green mildew resistant leaves. It is ideal for garden, bedding and exhibition. 5/- each. *First impressions agree as to colour. May improve.*

JEANNE SAULTIER (Per.) (Lapperriere & Sons, 1927).—Vigorous growth and reddish bronze green foliage, pretty elongated buds. Flowers large and full. Colour salmon like red with base of petals yellow. Splendid variety for unicoloured masses. 5/- each. 40 petals. *Confused centre. Opens quite flat.*

JOAN DAVIS (H.T.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1927).—An "Ophelia" seedling having all the fine growing qualities of "Ophelia" and identical type of bloom. Colour salmon apricot sheened cerise pink on yellow base. Deliciously fragrant; as a bedder it is ideal and gives a glorious autumn show. 5/- each. 25 petals. *Too much like other varieties already in commerce.*

JOHANNISZAUBER (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1926).—Flower medium size, full and long lasting. The colour is dark red of a quality which does not blue or burn. The plant is vigorous, upright and branching, while the blooms are continuously produced throughout the year. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

JOYCE FAIREY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1929).—A very strong bush or pillar rose of vivid red that does not fade. The foliage is healthy and ample and the flowers are scented. A fine companion to Paul's Scarlet, but the flowers are much larger, sweeter and a softer tone and continue to appear. 3/6 each.

This rose has been presented to the Victorian Rose Society by Mr. Clark and all profits from the sale will go to the Society.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926).—Red Letter Day



GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant 1929)
A splendid Australian raised novelty.



REFRESHER (Alister Clark 1929)

Taken in the garden at Glenara.

A fine companion to American pillar.

X Clarice Goodacre. Type Red Letter Day in form only double. Bud large, long pointed, crimson. Flower large, double (23 to 30 petals), full open, lasting, slightly fragrant, brilliant scarlet that does not blue, borne about three together on long stem; drop off cleanly. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark bronzy green, glossy, disease resistant, very vigorous growth. 5/- each. 36 petals. *Promising.*

JULIEN POTIN (Per.) (Pernet Ducher, 1927).—This is Mr. Pernet Ducher's latest and possibly his greatest achievement. It will probably become better known as "The Golden Pernet." It is unquestionably the most gorgeous and brilliant rose yet introduced, a rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. 5/- each. *After the style of Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Very promising and should have a good trial.*

KERSBERGEN (D. Poly) (W. Cutbush & Son, 1927).—A great improvement over Ideal. Flower bright currant red, changing to clear red which colour is retained to the end, borne in very large panicles. Mildew resistant. 5/- each. *Similar to Ideal but perhaps a little brighter.*

KONIGIN LUISE (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927).—A seedling from Frau Karl Druschki X Sunburst with very large, full and perfectly formed flowers, possessing great lasting properties. Colour white. The raisers describe this as a greatly improved "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" and a rose with a great future. 5/- each. *Very full with a green tinge. Looks good.*

LADY FAIRBAIRN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—No rose could be more free, robust, healthy, perpetual and charming. The colour is a beautiful lively pink and the flower is well formed and held on stiff upright stems. It lasts well when cut and is quite distinct. The foliage is ample and healthy, the bush is compact and the habit is ideal for bedding. This variety, together with Peggy Bell, has been presented to the National Rose Society of New South Wales by Mr. Clark and all profits from the sale of these roses will be used by the Society to advance the cause of the Rose in N.S. Wales. 5/- each.

LADY FORTEVIOT (Per.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1928).—This is a conical high pointed rose, even after the outer petals have spread widely. The colour is a brilliant orange on the inner face, with a bright canary yellow base, the back of the petals being paler and inclined to apricot. The leaves are large and glossy, and free of mildew. 5/- each. 18 petals. *Lighter than Angele Pernet, larger petals and promising very well. Recommended as a decorative.*

LA MIE AU ROY (Per.) (P. Bernaix, 1927).—Flower extra large, full, globular, beautiful apricot colour, base of petals saffron yellow, the extremities of the petals dark carmine passing to creamy yellow. Growth vigorous and disease resisting. 5/- each. 50 petals. *Flower rather flat.*

LAXTON'S MONTHLY RAMBLER (Wich.) (Laxton Bros., 1926).—Blossoms are large, semi-double, of brilliant crimson, carried on a large truss of the Rambler type. Holds its colour splendidly, and lasts much longer than any other Rambler, as it has more petals than most sorts. It is nicely scented, and perpetual in habit—blooming throughout the summer and continuing to bloom on the young wood in the Autumn. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

LAXTON'S STANDARD (H.T.) (Laxton Bros., 1926).—A beautiful clear cerise with pointed bud and long petals. A strong grower and very

Perfume has been described as the Soul of the Rose.

free bloomer. The best cerise pink. 5/- each. 26 petals. Flower lacks brilliancy.

LI BURES (Per.) (P. Dot, 1928).—The plant is very vigorous with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. 10/- each. Arrived late. Comments may be obtained after Autumn flowering.

LILLIAN GOMEZ-MENA (Cib. H.T.) (Chambard, 1927).—Semi-climbing, possessing great vigour. Bud long, egg shaped. Flower large, full and opening well. Colour deep cream shaded carmine. Very floriferous and a new colour in climbing roses with delightful fragrance. 5/- each. 12 petals. The dominant colour is pink.

LOCARNO (Dwf. Poly) (De Ruyter, 1926).—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. 5/- each. Good. Description is correct.

MADAME ANDRE SAINT (H.P.) (Barbier & Co., 1926).—Large creamy white flower. Very free flowering. Vigorous. Fine bedding and massing habit. Good foliage. 5/- each. Moderate growth. 28 petals. No perfume.

MADAME EDMUND RAYNALD (H.T.) (J. Sauvageot, 1927).—Flower extra large, full, cup formed. Colour creamy yellow with salmon centre, very fragrant. Growth vigorous and disease resisting foliage. Very floriferous. 5/- each. Promising.

MADAME FRANCIS ROYET (Cib. Wich.) (M. F. Royet, 1926).—A fine vigorous climber. Dazzling red, large, full flowers produced in corymbs of 20 to 30 flowers. 5/- each. Not flowered yet.

MADAME G. STAECHELIN (Cib. H.T.) (P. Dot, 1927).—Frau Karl Druschki X Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Buds very long and elegant, very large single flowers of a delicate rose colour, very highly perfumed. Growth very vigorous. A profuse bloomer, 5/- each. Not flowered yet. The Vougeot foliage is very evident.

MADAME HENRI GRAVEREAUX (Per.) (Barbier & Co., 1926).—The large well shaped full flowers are of a striking and new colouring; coppery yellow, bronzy yellow streaked with orange yellow. Free flowering and vigorous. Bronze shiny foliage. 5/- each. Weak stem. Confused centre.

MADAME LA GENERAL ARDOUIN (H.T.) (Chambard, 1927).—Growth vigorous, beautiful dark green foliage, disease resisting, splendid egg shaped bud on rigid peduncle. Flower extra large of beautiful form opening well. Colour dark carmine shaded dark yellow and chrome. Delightful perfume. 5/- each. 40 petals. Nothing startling.

MADAME LEONCE CALOMBIER (H.T.) (G. Richardier, 1926).—The flowers and buds are madder pink on the outside and on the edges of the petals, with straw yellow in heart opening to rosy white. Nice habit. 5/- each. 45 small petals. Would pass as a creamy white. Cannot recommend.

MADAME ROGER DOUINE (H.T.) (L. Reymond, 1926).—Brilliant crimson red shaded vermilion; does not fade, large full flowers, very vigorous with fine mildew proof foliage. 5/- each. Pernetiana. Promising.

MAGNIFIQUE (Dwf. Poly) (Sleidrecht & Co., 1927).—The latest and best introduction in the pink dwarf Polyanthas. The colour is a bright pleasing pink like "Dorothy Perkins" at its best. Beautifully fringed flowers, double, carried on bold erect trusses. Good bushy habit. A fine bedder and equally good for forcing. 5/- each. No improvement on Orleans.

Disease resistance. An important quality in a rose

MARECHAL PETAIN (H.T.) (L. Reymond, 1926).—Flowers are soft pink on yellow ground, perfect form, vigorous and erect growth, light green foliage. 5/- each. *Lacks quality and distinctiveness.*

MARI DOT (Per.) (Pedro Dot, 1927).—Growth vigorous with glossy green foliage. Flowers large, full, egg shaped, opening well in all weathers. Delightful fragrance. Colour cadmium yellow suffused dark red passing to rosy salmon yellow. These marvellous colours are absolutely new in roses. 5/- each. *Crushed strawberry shading to pale lilac rose. A very beautiful colour and worth full points for this quality.* 30 petals.

MARGARET SPAULL (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1928).—Delicate orange with faint lilac markings. The blooms are scented and freely produced. This variety has been named "The Inconstant Nymph." 5/- each. *Very promising.* 30 petals.

MARGARITA RIERA (Per.) (P. Dot, 1924).—Salmon old rose with yellow base. Flowers medium size, double, globular and lasting well. Borne singly on long strong stem. The growth is vigorous with small shiny foliage while the flowers are freely produced. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

MARIPOSA (Dwf. Poly) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1927).—This variety is introduced solely as an improved form of "Orange King." It does not revert and the orange red shade is deeper and more lasting than in "Orange King." The individual blooms open easily and it is altogether more serviceable than "Orange King." 5/- each. *Outclassed by Goldlachs.*

MARQUISE D'ANDIGNE (H.T.) (Leenders Bros., 1927).—Vigorous erect growth, foliage dark green, immune from mildew. Bud long and pointed. Flower large, full and admirable form, carried on rigid peduncle. Deliciously perfumed and very floriferous. Colour red shaded velvety crimson scarlet. Seedling from Lieut. Chaure X George C. Ward. A rose of premier merit. 5/- each. 15 petals. *Colour like Laurent Carle.*

MARS (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1927).—Deep coral blended orange and yellow. A very pretty bedding variety. 5/- each. *Wonderful colour which fades badly. Very dwarf growth which is already dying back.*

MAY WETTERN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928).—The outer side of the petals passes from deep rose to rosy pink and finally to bright rose, the blending of tones creating a perfect harmony. The bloom is of moderate fullness having immense deep wide petals of solid texture, their formation making a beautifully built, exceptionally long high pointed conical flower. The growth is almost its dominant feature, and may truly be described as vigorous, but with all forming an evenly balanced tree. Declared to completely supersede Madame Abel Chatenay. 5/- each. 30 petals. *Deeper than Chatenay. Very promising but it must needs be good to justify its claim to superiority.*

MISS ROWENA THOM (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1928).—Bud very large, long pointed, flower enormous, full double, open perfectly, colour a blending of fiery rose and rosy mauve, together with old gold, centre fiery rose washed with gold, borne on very long, strong stems. Growth exceptionally vigorous, upright, profuse, continuous bloomer all season. 5/- each. *Growth good, 40 petals, very promising indeed.*

MRS. ALBERT NASH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1929).—This rose is indeed a real red that holds its colour. Most free, perpetual and sweet on upright stems of good length. The form is good and slightly incurved. The bush is well shaped and vigorous. 3/6 each.

This rose has been presented to the Victorian Rose Society by Mr. Clark and all her profits from the sale will go to the Society.

- MRS. HERBERT DOWSETT (Per.)** (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928).—A deeper coloured "Los Angeles." A fixed sport that is a great improvement. 5/- each. *Recommended where pernetianas thrive.*
- MRS. JOHN WHICHER (Clb. H.T.)** (Boston Rose Farms, 1928).—An exceedingly beautiful climber, pale primrose yellow, large full flowers in shape like "Madame Abel Chatenay." Very fragrant, grand foliage. The perfect flowers are carried on straight firm stalks, free from mildew, very vigorous, free flowering. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*
- MRS. ROBERT MITCHELL (H.T.)** (Jersey Nurseries Ltd., 1926).—Salmon flushed gold. 5/- each. 46 petals. *Colour quite novel. Promising.*
- MRS. S. PATON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928).—Brilliant orange scarlet carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The orange scarlet sheen is very pronounced and makes the flower positively glow. The flowers are full, moderately large, and of fine form, with petals of heavy texture. The habit of growth is of ideal bedding type, very free flowering, vigorous, branching, and bushy, and the flowers are carried upright on long, stiff dark stems having few thorns. 5/- each. *Pernetiana. 40 petals. Fades to pale pink. Promising.*
- MRS. W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—An extremely vigorous growing, very free flowering rose of the duatone Pernetiana type. The splendidly formed buds are of an entrancing new colour, the exterior of the petals heavily veined with rose d'Or and shaded orange cadmium, the interior a deep chrome yellow on the lower half vein out and pass to a warm rich rosy salmon. 5/- each. Must not be confused with W. E. Nickerson. 28 petals. *Pale pink when open. Promising.*
- MONARCH (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co. Ltd., 1926).—A glorious flower of large size form and substance. The colour is a rich silvery pink, fine for exhibition, a robust grower with clean healthy foliage. 5/- each. *45 petals which soil rather easily.*
- NANETTE (H.W.)** (E. J. Hicks, 1926).—A very fine sweetly scented creamy white rambler. Large flowers, fine foliage. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*
- NUNTIUS PACELLI (H.T.)** (Leenders Bros., 1928).—Flower large, full, and egg shaped. White, centre cream. Delightfully fragrant. A rose of first merit for massing. 5/- each. *White ragged petals. So far very poor.*
- OLIVE MOORE (H.T.)** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1927).—Pretty shade of pale rose pink, each petal reflexing silver pink, fine bedding habit, good mildew proof foliage, vigorous, free flowering, very fragrant. 5/- each. *Ophelia seedling. 15 petals. Probably good in Autumn.*
- PEGGY BELL (H.T.)** (Alistair Clark, 1928).—A beautiful rose of fine substance and distinct colouring, perhaps suggesting Betty Uprichard but it is more free and robust in habit. It is ever blooming and makes a fine large bush, and the flower lasts well when cut. This rose, and also Lady Fairbairn, have been presented to the National Rose Society of New South Wales by Mr. Clark, and all profits will go to the Society to encourage Rose culture. 5/- each.
- PINK BEAUTY (H.T.)** (John Cook).—The colour is pretty coral rose pink. Buds are well shaped and pointed and the open flowers are of attractive build carried on good stiff stems. Habit is good and growth vigorous. Few thorns. Good tough leathery foliage. 5/- each. *Very big but only 25 petals. Loose bloom which drops quickly.*

Cut Roses very early in the day.

POLLY (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928).—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream, pale rose, pink and gold. The heavy gold base comes well up the petals. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering. Handsome foliage. Not liable to mildew. Perpetual. Vigorous, hardy. A really good decorative, garden and bedding rose. 5/- each. *Similar to White Ophelia. Improving in the cooler weather.*

PORTADOWN (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1928).—A rich deep crimson rose with a velvety sheen which is a step on the way to the ideal dark crimson, suitable alike for garden, bedding and exhibition. The raisers say:—"Though we speak so glowingly of James Gibson, Portadown is an entirely different type, and we have never seen two roses with such distinctive habit of growth, diversity of colouring and striking general character. The flowers are large, full, and beautifully formed, reminding one of the perfection of Mrs. Henry Morse at its best. The petals are huge and of heavy texture. Habit of growth is very free and bushy and the flowers are borne profusely all season on strong, very stout, stiff stems which are heavily foliaged with large dark leaves. The habit is very distinct and we know no variety which has the same stout, bushy, upright, vigorous and free flowering propensities." The plants seem to break from every eye and to be always in flower. 5/- each. *Colour fades badly. 25 petals. No perfume. Not up to general standard of Lord Charlemont, Etoile de Hollande or Edith Clark.*

PRIDE OF HURST (Dwf. Poly) (E. J. Hicks, 1926).—A fine double sport from "Coral Cluster." An excellent addition to the Polyantha class being a lovely shade of soft pink. 5/- each. *Pretty colour but fades too quickly.*

PRINCE JEAN DE LUXEMBOURG (Dwf. Poly) (Soupert & Notting, 1926).—A very remarkable variety with pure, white, full flowers. Vigorous, erect, branching, perfumed, very hardy, deep green foliage, continuous flowering in panicles of from 100 to 150 flowers, splendid for massing and edging. 5/- each. *Occasionally blooms show a green tinge. Very promising.*

QUEEN MARIE OF ROUMANIA (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1926).—A distinct variety of the highest quality. The long buds and half open flowers are especially noticeable on account of their wonderful elegance. The open flowers are full and of very fine build. The colour is marble white lightly tinted in the centre with chamois yellow. The petals are of fine substance. This fine rose should attain great popularity. 5/- each. *Not enough petals for high-class bloom.*

RED PHARISAER (H.T.) (William Hinner, 1927).—A seedling from "Pharisaer x George C. Waud." Very long buds opening well in all weathers into fine full flowers of a light shade of red. Every shoot carries a perfect flower, good habit and growth like Pharisaer. Reddish green foliage, free flowering. 5/- each. *20 petals, colour good.*

REFRESHER (Rambler) (Alister Clark, 1928).—This rose carries large trusses of the most beautiful single white flowers that completely cover the whole plant in early summer. The foliage is luxuriant and healthy. The growth is wonderfully vigorous and the whole plant suggests a White American Pillar to which is a fine companion for fences or pillars. 5/- each.

RONALD TOOKE (H.T.) (H. Morse & Sons, 1928).—A fine sport of that grand rose, "Col. Oswald Fitzgerald," nearly black, otherwise identical in every respect. 5/- each. *Moderate growth only.*

ROSE BERKELEY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1928).—The colour is deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange, and running to an orange base.

Climbing Rose Marie is a gem.

This sounds uninteresting, but it is difficult to convey any idea of the true colour. However, if Mrs. A. R. Barraclough with a bright orange sheen can be pictured, this will convey some idea of the delightful shade. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The habit of growth is very distinct, breaking and spreading out from the base and from every eye with unusual freedom and vigour, unlike any other rose in its exceptional strength and bushiness. Naturally, a rose with such a free habit, flowers freely and continuously, and though so free the stems are very strong and hold the blooms upright. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 5/- each. *If free from dying back this will be a champion. 65 petals. Pernetiana.*

ROSE DAWN (H.T.) (Ed. Towill, 1924).—Blush pink tinted cream and carmine. A fine American rose that is little known in Europe. Grand habit. Very vigorous. Splendid foliage. Fine bold full flowers. 5/- each. 26 petals. *Pale pink which fades badly.*

ROSE HILL (H.T.) (Jos. H. Hill Co., 1928).—Sport of Columbia. Bud very large, long pointed, flower very large, double, full, high centred, very lasting, very fragrant, darker than Briarcliff and much more pleasing in the shadings, borne singly on long stems. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, leathery, disease resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy, profuse bloomer. 5/- each. *Very promising. Can recommend.*

ROSE NOBLE (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—This rose is a real advance on the well-known favourite "Caroline Testout," from which it is a seedling. It resembles its parent in nearly all respects, as colour, growth, foliage, etc., but the bud and flower show a big advance. The buds and half open flowers are longer and more elegant, extra free flowering. 5/- each. *Nothing startling. 22 petals.*

RUPERT BROOKE (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928).—A fine rose of large size and high quality. Cream and fawn pink shading, very free, grand habit, good foliage. Makes a splendid bedder. Equally good for exhibition. 5/- each. *Colour good. 40 petals. Good shape. Promising-*

SALMONEA (Dwf. Poly) (P. J. Oosthoek & Co., 1927).—A fine golden shrimp pink variety, very striking. 5/- each. *Colour good but more pink than gold.*

SCOTT'S COLUMBIA (H.T.) (R. Scott & Son, 1928).—A sport of "Columbia," colour pure rose pink of delightful brilliance. Undoubtedly much the best sport of "Columbia" possessing all its valuable qualities. 5/- each. *Deeper colour but smaller flowers.*

SOUV DE CHARLES GOUVERNEUR (H.T.) (Chambard, 1928).—Vigorous bushy growth, beautiful long bud on rigid peduncle. Flower very grand, petals large. Colour flesh, centre salmon orange, rich shades. Very free and continuous blooming. Richly fragrant. 5/- each. *Very promising.*

SOUV. DE GUS SCHICKELE (Per.) (Ketten Bros., 1928).—Flower of very remarkable colouring, outside of petals bright rosy scarlet shaded with apricot, inside of petals chrome yellow, blooms large, fairly full, buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous, erect and floriferous. 5/- each. *Mediocre.*

SOUV. DE NUNGESSER (H.T.) (J. Croibier & Fils, 1928).—Growth vigorous and erect, foliage dark green, disease resistant. Flower large, full, opening well, superb colours, red suffused brilliant carmine, very beautiful variety, sweetly perfumed. 5/- each. *Not full enough to please.*

Study colours for right decoration.

SUPERBA (Dwf. Poly) (P. J. C. Oosthoek & Son, 1925).—A grand variety. Fine bright crimson. The most double variety in its shade. 5/- each. *Very dark and burns quickly but blooms do not drop.*

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1928).—This is a seedling from Ophelia X Souv. de Claudius Pernet, and has produced blooms of very variable colour. At times it shows in the bud state the colour of Austrian Copper and fades to yellow when open. The blooms are medium size, quite full with good shape. They are fragrant and are produced on stiff stems which are clothed with light coloured foliage of good quality. An outstanding novelty. 10/- each. *Most promising.*

THERESA MORLEY (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1928).—A cross between Madame Second Weber X Lady Battersea. The bud and flower are very large, double, moderately fragrant and last well with a carmine cerise colour. Growth very vigorous and the flowers, which are borne several together on long stems, are continuously produced throughout the season. 10/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

TRAVERSER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—A magnificent climbing rose in stature, bloom and foliage. No rose is more vigorous and it shows its descent from Rosa Gigantea by its freedom from disease. The yellow and cream flowers are shapely and profuse in spring when the plant is a sheet of bloom. This rose was figured in the First Volume of the Australian Rose Annual, issued by the National Rose Society of Victoria, and is sure to thrive in any position. 3/6 each.

TRILBY (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., Ltd., 1927).—A rose of exquisite formation rivalling the famous Madame Abel Chateau. The colour is a rich salmon of a most captivating shade. 5/- each. *Very promising. 60 petals.*

UNIQUE (Hyb. Clb. Poly) (F. Evans, 1928).—As the name implies this fine new climber is unique. The colour is new, being an attractive fawny orange salmon of bright tone and commands attention. A seedling from "Tip Top" crossed with an H.P. The growth is very vigorous. Not liable to mildew. Flowers in Summer and Autumn. Good foliage. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

WHITE LADY (See Dame Blanche).

WILLIAM E. NICKERSON (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928).—A fine rose that is not well described by the colour description of glowing orange cerise. Very attractive and distinct. Fine sturdy grower. Well shaped flowers. This variety must not be confused with Mrs. W. E. Nickerson. 5/- each. *Recommended.*

9th August, 1928.

The parcel of roses received in perfect order. Some of these were for two friends of mine who were more than pleased with both the price and the quality. They entirely agree with me that there is a difference in your plants, the root system and the healthy appearance of the wood are all that could be desired, just as the first lot you sent me. The Inspector of Agricultural Dept. paid your firm the compliment of saying that in his long career he had never known anything wrong with consignments from your firm.

Your prompt and careful attention to all we have asked also meets with our appreciation, and I am sorry we did not get in touch with your firm considerably earlier. I can assure you that my friends and myself will be a means of the best advertisement, individual recommendation.

A.E.L., Hay Street, Perth, W.A.

Never manure at planting time.

Grand New Climbing Rose



COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—A vigorous growing, free blooming climbing rose of exceptional merit, and worthy in every respect of a position beside varieties like Black Boy and Miss Marion Manifold. The flowers are large, full (averaging 40 petals), and of good shape, while, in addition, they possess a full rich fragrance of the sweet or damask type. The colour is a rich dark velvety crimson of a particularly vivid shade, and this brilliancy is maintained for a long period. It is only on very rare occasions that any trace of bluing is evident, and in respect of colour this variety is quite on a par with Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande. As an extra quality, this variety has lovely foliage, and the young shoots are a picture, the reddish brown leaves harmonising beautifully with the dark green of the older growth.

Much better than many imported varieties.

This variety is a credit to Australian rose growing, and it is sent out with every confidence as a particularly fine novelty. Price, 2/6 each, 28/- doz.

"The plants of the Rose Countess of Stradbroke arrived safely and are doing well. Though late in arriving, they have made very fair growth and are very healthy, while the scent is remarkably strong and sweet. Will you send me two dozen more in parcels of one dozen each, addressed to Hexham Hall, Wangford, Lowestoft, Suffolk, England.

Yours truly, Helena Stradbroke."

February 1st, 1929.

A very unusual thing occurred with my rose plants this dry spell. In place of losing foliage as has usually occurred they tenaciously clung to it, and the foliage toughened like leather. I gave my soil a heavy dose of potash last June on the face on an analysis which showed quite a deficiency in balance with the other essentials. I had neither mildew, black spot or any other disease, and I am convinced still further of the enormous value of potash.

S. B. Watkins, Central Technical College, Brisbane, Qld.

16th April, 1928.

The roses I got from you last season have made a wonderful showing, particularly the dwarf Polyantha Orleans type. I have been requested by five different persons to procure for them the same collection as I have. I shall be glad to know when stocks are ready, and if you have a few catalogues you can spare. I am sure I could distribute them to your advantage. I like to pass on a good thing to others.

R.A.C., Mooroopna, Victoria.

18th April, 1928.

Just a line to thank you for the catalogue for 1928, which I am very glad to have. All I can say about it is "Better than ever," and that is saying a great deal.

W.S., Lynmead, via Dalby, Qld.

26th April, 1928.

I must write my word of praise for the 1928 catalogue, yet not a catalogue, it is as I have said before a text book on Rose culture and a good one at that, I like your foot notes, they make good reading in themselves.

E.F.G., 185 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.

3rd May, 1928.

I have perused your new catalogue and find it the most interesting publication of its kind which comes to hand amid numerous others.

S.W., Central Technical College, Brisbane, Qld.

3rd May, 1928.

I received your catalogue and am very grateful to you for sending it along, it quite maintains the high standard of its predecessors. The roses I received are doing very well indeed considering the extremely trying summer we have had.

Rev. A.A.L., Wesley Manse, Ludhoe Street, Wagin, W. Aus.

New Roses, 1928

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of seventy-one varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Through an extremely unfavourable season, in which a prolonged drought and water shortage played a prominent part, it has not been possible to add with justice to the varieties all that personal experience desired.

Clients may procure, at the end of the season, any information it is not possible to include at the time of finishing the catalogue copy (December).

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/6 each, 28/- per doz.

Postage or freight extra.

ABOL (H.T.) (F. Evans, 1926) F.2.—Pure white, but in the bud stage and before the flower is fully opened the centre petals are sometimes edged with pale pink. Fine habit, very free flowering and hardy, with fine stems and good petals. 30 petals and rich sweet scent. This variety is somewhat like Marcia Stanhope.

AMAMI (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927) 2.—A new and very beautiful tint of soft peach pink. The open flowers are very large, fairly full, and with large petals of firm texture. Very free flowering. Large, light green foliage, few thorns, stout erect stems.

ANTONIO RELLERI DE PELUFFO (Per.) (Soupert & Notting, 1926) F.2.—Flower full, of enormous size and delicious perfume. Colour brilliant red with deeper shading in the centre, carried on rigid stem. Vigorous erect branching growth, free and continuous flowering. Colour shades to purplish rose. 75 petals.

BEDFORD CRIMSON (H.T.) (Laxton Bros., 1926) F.1. or 2.—Rich velvety crimson; the blooms are reflexed and carried on long stiff stems; a Rose with plenty of substance, possessing the true old rose scent and free flowering. So far has not shown surprising quality in any way, and must greatly improve in growth in order to retain its position.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.) (H. J. Catt, 1928) F.6.—In so many countries of the world "Radiance" is the most popular Garden Rose, and now a real climbing sport is in commerce, we feel sure this new variety will become equally popular. In all other respects like its parent, producing carmine pink, sweetly scented blooms in great profusion. This is a strong grower; all the planted back plants have made good climbing growth. A decided acquisition.

COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA (Per.) (C. Chambard, 1926) F.2.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermilion, passing to golden coral as

Inferior sorts have been omitted.

the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable.

CUBA (Per.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1926) F.2.—The long buds are almost scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange scarlet or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson with carmine towards the tips. Long buds carried on upright stems. The open flowers are large, semi-double and globular. The petals are large and strong. Very sweet scented. Handsome bronze green foliage. Very vigorous, quite hardy, erect habit. Few thorns. Very free flowering. A very striking colour and worth a trial.

DESMOND JOHNSTON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) 2.—Brilliant scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange base. The outside of the petals are heavily veined and flushed orange, shading up to scarlet and claret. Growth very poor and died back in winter. Must improve to retain its place.

DR. EDWARD DEACON (H.T.) (Henry Morse & Sons, 1926) 2.—The margin of the petals is pale shrimp pink gradually merging into a deep salmon orange towards the base of petals, giving the flower a wonderful appearance, each petal being artistically reflexed. The rose is very full and of fine form and lasts well, while its qualities for the garden are equally charming and attractive, being so very free. The habit of the plant is ideal, upright and free. Bold, glossy, leathery foliage, and is practically disease-proof.

DUCHESS OF ATHOL (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927) F.2.—Colour a vivid shade of orange, the petals being suffused with a glorious ruddy glow. A very promising variety.

EDITH CLARK (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927) 3.—A dazzling red with beautifully shaded camellia like double flowers, held well on a sturdy bush of which each shoot is crowned with a bud. Ideal for bedding or cutting, and really opens a new break in red roses, as it is quite distinct. No rose could be more brilliant or flower more continuously. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. of Victoria, and with Countess of Stradbroke is well in the running for the first team of red roses.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927) 2.—Colour a rich shade of cerise pink lit up through the petals with a wonderful iridescence, which gives the flowers a great brilliance. A most distinct rose. There have been some very fine blooms of this variety. The flower resembles a richly coloured Sunny South.

ERNESTINE COSME (Hyb. Wich.) (E. Turbat & Co., 1926) 6.—Growth very vigorous and climbing, with glossy light green foliage, large pyramidal clusters of 75 to 100 single flowers, large for the sort. Colour fire red with large white eye of very beautiful effect.

EVEREST (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927) 5.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. The foliage is bright green. Not very thorny. Extra vigorous, tall grower. This variety has given some very large flowers, but so far we cannot tell whether it will be free blooming or not.

FONTANELLE (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1927) F2.—(Madame Butterfly x Souv. de Claudius Pernet.) This is a large yellow rose with immense petals and beautifully formed flowers, which are produced continuously

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

and freely on stiff, erect stems. It is a good grower, possessed of robust constitution. An outstanding yellow variety which is certain to quickly attain front rank in garden roses. It opens freely and possesses great lasting properties, excellent qualities in any rose. An excellent variety.

FRANK READER (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927) F2.—(Golden Ophelia x Souv. de H. A. Verschuren). Colour creamy-yellow, shaded pale apricot in centre. Buds long and of good shape, carried on long, straight, stiff shoots. Flowers large, moderately full and of perfect form; free flowering and very fragrant.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926) 2.—(Madame Butterfly x Souv. de Claudius Pernet.) Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems. Colour orange, Indian red and silver. Foliage abundant, light glossy green, disease-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, branching; abundant, continuous bloomer. Somewhat after the style of Shot Silk. This should be a decided acquisition as a garden rose.

GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruyter, 1926) 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties for some years. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Syn. Orange Perfection. Highly recommended.

J. C. THORNTON (H.T.) (Bees, Ltd., 1927) 2.—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew.

JEAN LHOSTE (Hyb. Wich.) (M. Congy, 1926) 6.—Very vigorous climbing growth, with clear green glossy foliage, very resistant to disease. Flowers large double, rosy carmine, base of petals flesh white and are produced in corymbs of 50 to 100 blooms. A very beautiful and decorative novelty that already has many admirers.

J. OTTO THILOW (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927) 3.—Souv. de H. A. Verschuren x Hadley. Colour a brilliant rose. Growth extra strong; very long flower buds carried on strong shoots. 30 petals. Colour varies.

JULIA, COUNTESS OF DARTREY (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1927) F.5.—Colour Tyrian rose, with a yellow base and very intense, brilliant and distinct. Very large flowers, which are full, of ideal shape, and fine for exhibition; very vigorous. Strong and delightful fragrance. Climbing habit.

LADY MARY ELIZABETH (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927) 2.—Colour brilliant carmine pink without shading, the tone changes only very slightly, being a little paler in the fully developed flower. The blooms are carried on long, stiff, straight stems, with long pointed and serrated deep sage green foliage. Moderate constitution so far, but it may improve in this respect.

LADY SYLVIA (H.T.) (W. Stevens, Ltd., 1927) F2.—This charming novelty is a sport from the well-known "Madame Butterfly." It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the shades are intensified and are more lively.

LORD CASTLEREAGH (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927) F.2.—Color rich deep crimson, with a sheen on the petals; semi-double blooms of pleasing form; its strong growth is thoroughly hardy and of ideal

Goldlachs scores full points for novelty.

bedding habit, bushy and upright. The ample foliage is very disease-resisting, deep copper colour in the young stage, changing to bronze green with age. Medium size, good colour and foliage, sweet scent. 13 petals. A beautiful deep crimson but has a tendency to blue at times.

MADAME OREVE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1926) F2.—The colour is rose salmon, the centre deep salmon. The buds are long, deep rose in colour and carried on rigid peduncle. Flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed, very free and continuous in bloom. Tea rose perfume. Colour fades to rosy white. Moderate grower.

MARGARET MCGREDY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) 2.—Colour orange-scarlet. Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, and exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. Medium habit of growth. So far the colour rarely reaches orange scarlet, except in the cool weather. 40 to 50 petals.

MARION CRAN (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) 2.—Colour deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise and rosy-scarlet. Flowers are full, nice form and medium in size. Excellent as a bedding rose. Fairly good grower with bronzy foliage. Variable but very beautiful colour. 60 petals. Recommended.

MARY HICKS (Clb. Poly) (Hicks, 1927) 6.—Colour crimson; deeper, fuller and larger than Excelsa. Excellent dark foliage.

MLLE. BEP VAN ROSSEM (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926) 2.—The canary yellow flowers of medium size are carried quite erect on a rigid stem, mostly singly, sometimes two or three together. The plant is strong, erect, and is a very free flowering bedding rose.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926) F2.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour and promises well.

MRS. CLEMENT YATMAN (H.T.) (Hicks, 1927) F2.—Colour deep crimson, sweetly scented. Blooms are large and full. Hardy and vigorous grower. A bedding and cut bloom variety.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926) F3.—Long buds of good pointed shape, developing into perfectly formed, high centred, fully double flowers of clear, deep canary yellow, without a trace of shading, borne singly on long stems. Long lasting. Moderately fragrant. The plant is upright, branching, with attractive foliage resistant to disease.

MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927) F4 or 5.—A vigorous tall bush or Pillar rose of a wonderfully rich dark red colour that does not "blue." The finest colour of any rose at "Glenara," and, being free and perpetual, is sure to please.

MRS. WILLIAM FIFE (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1926) F2.—Bud large, long-pointed deep pink; flower large, double, high centred, very lasting, moderately fragrant, soft rose pink flushed blush pink, borne singly on medium length stem; foliage normal, medium size, light green, glossy, disease-resistant. Growth moderate, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer.

OLIVER MEE (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson, 1927) F2.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to deep salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching. Sweetly scented. Very promising.

ORANGE PERFECTION (See Goldlachs).

PATIENCE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) F2.—Colour deep orange at base, shading to orange scarlet, scarlet-carmine and carmine lake. Flowers large, semi-double, and of good form; delicately perfumed. Suitable for garden, bedding and exhibition. Variable colour.

PINK HADLEY (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1928) F3.—A local sport from the old favourite, but producing blooms of a carmine pink shade, deepening considerably in cool weather. The growth is strong, while fragrance and blooming are identical with the old variety.

RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schenck, 1926) F3.—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame Butterfly, borne singly on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger. Recommended.

ROBIN HOOD (Hyb. Musk) (J. H. Pemberton, 1927) F4.—Colour bright cherry red; flowers in large clusters; height, 4-5 feet. Very free and continuous blooming. Shrub habit. A most interesting type. Very much like Orleans but with disease proof foliage. Well worth a trial.

SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926) F2.—Vigorous upright growth and beautiful purple green foliage. Blooms very large and globular, very rich vermilion crimson scarlet, shaded fire red. Nice bud carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. Petals very ragged. Good sweet scent and foliage, and growth good.

SOUVENIR DE CLERMONDE (H.T.) (J. Pernet-Ducher, 1925) F2.—Clear salmon pink, deeper in the centre, shaded with yellow. A very vigorous and hardy grower of erect branching habit. Large glossy bronze green foliage. Few long thorns. Oval bud carried on a stiff stem. Large globular semi-double flowers.

STUDIENRAT SCHLENZ (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1926) F5.—A seedling from Mrs. A. Ward x Frau Karl Druschki, with strong upright growth. Very free and continuous in bloom. Buds long and opening to very large and full flowers. Colour bright silvery rose with dark rose shading, suffused yellow.

VILLA PIA (H.T.) (Leenders Bros., 1926) 2.—Flower very large and full. Colour dark velvety crimson. Bud large and pointed, carried on a firm stem. 30-35 petals. Medium growth.

W. A. BILNEY (PER.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927) 2.—Pale apricot, the back of the petals are primrose. The outer petals are tinted and edged with crushed strawberry. The petals are enormous, and the fully expanded flowers resemble a large Paeony of most artistic colouring. Dark green foliage of leathery texture; few thorns; stout erect stems; slight fragrance; good habit.

11th May, 1928.

Your catalogue is a favourite book of mine. I like the whole-hearted way in which you treat of the Rose and the wealth of information you impart.

C.C., The Palms, Garsed St., Bendigo, Vic.

28th September, 1928.

Dr. McFarland tells me yours is the best rose catalogue in the world. I want it for reference, also to learn more about the roses from your part of the world.

R.M.H., 54 Blaine St., Meshanticut Park, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

Wanted—A Rose Test Garden in Australia.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1928. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 145 to 147 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.

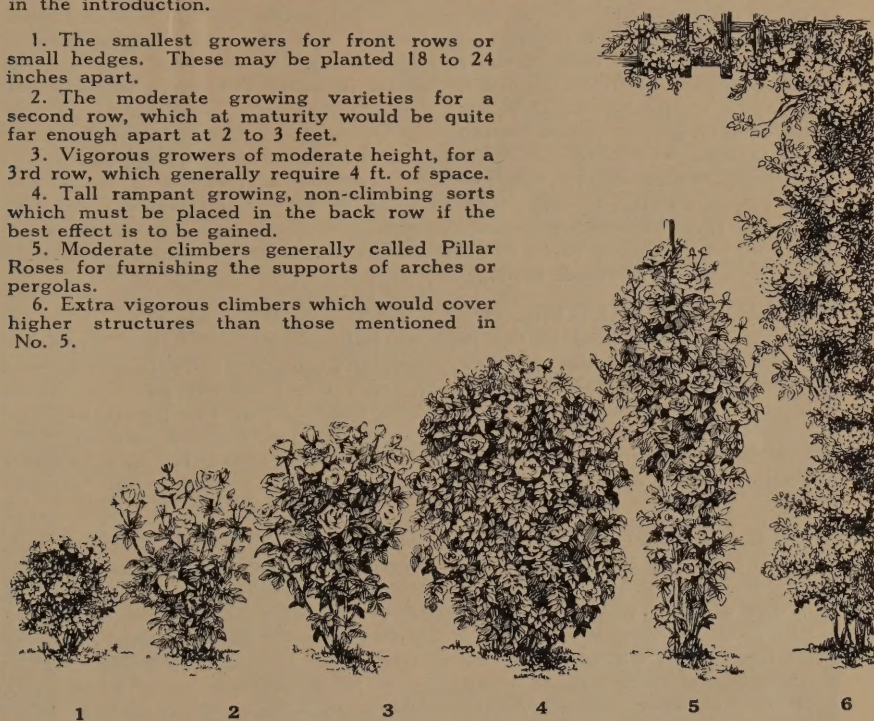
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall rampant growing, non-climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/9 each, 18/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £7 per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not

Study the growth numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

hundred rates. Postage or freight extra on dwarf and climbing plants. N.S.W. postage: 1 plant, 9d.; 6 plants, about 1/6. Interstate: 1 plant, 6d.; 6 plants, about 2/8.

Any surplus money will be returned either in stamps or extra plants, or if a comparatively large amount, it will be held to the credit of the account.

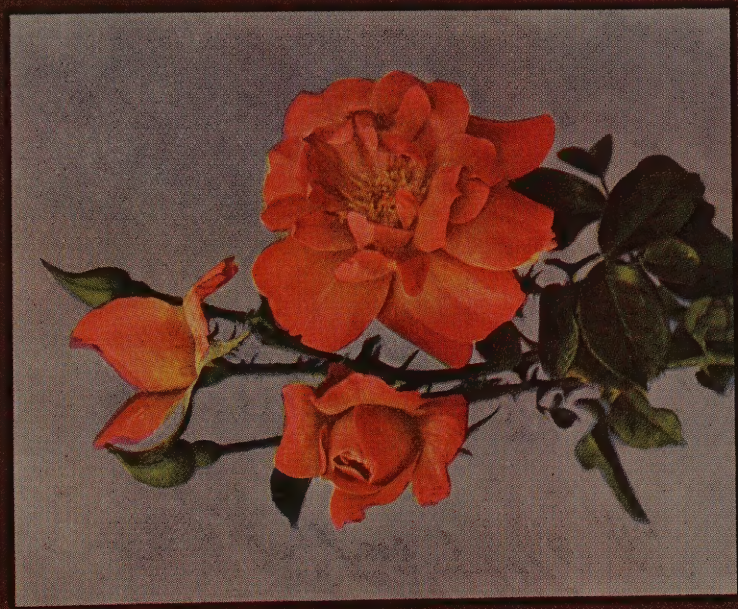
RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—An American variety which has attained widespread prominence for all-round qualities. It is most robust in growth, producing enormous quantities of richly fragrant flowers on long stems, and has splendid disease-resistant foliage. It is grown most extensively for cut flowers on the Sydney market, and figures in almost every garden or decorative scheme. The colour is a silvery pink interior with a carmine pink reverse. The blooms last well on the bush and when cut, and have the unique quality of falling all at once, like the "one horse shay." In the garden this means the bushes are not rendered unsightly by dead blooms. The shape of the flowers is not liked by some exhibition growers, but the other qualities are of such an outstanding character that Radiance still scores high in sales in spite of the fact that very many thousands of plants have been sold in the last ten years. In very hot weather the blooms burn sometimes, but if picked in early morning, and allowed to open in the house, this fault will be overcome. Radiance is sometimes erroneously called Reliance in Queensland. Our sales of Radiance last season exceeded 5,000 plants and its retention of top place is a striking testimony to the average growers' appreciation of general all round quality as compared to weak growing varieties of exhibition value only. Hybridists would do well to note this all important essential when selecting roses for dissemination. The perfume is classified as "sweet" or damask type. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. If the blooms are picked early in the day, the fault of the petals burning will be obviated. This variety is at its best as regards colour in the winter months in Sydney zone and is worth growing for this valuable quality alone, while its sweet perfume is similar to the parent variety. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. It is one of the few red roses which does not blue, and by some authorities it is considered superior to Hadley from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent, which is truly described as muscat perfume. E.

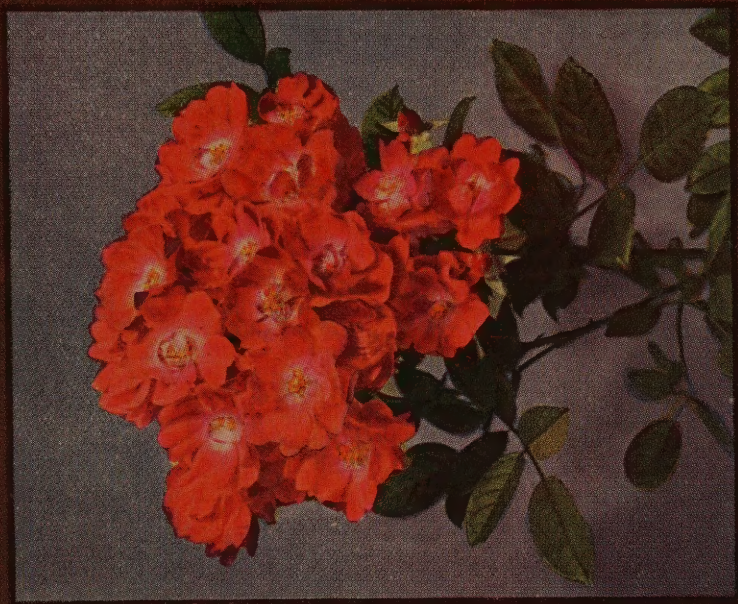
HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as Hadley. Its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew proof foliage, large, full blooms and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In spite of the very serious fault of bluing, Hadley still occupies a high position in the rose growing centres of Australia. The shape is not always ideal, but up to the present it is easily the best dark red, sweet scented, mildew resistant garden rose available. Its only competitor is Etoile de Hollande, which is high praise for both varieties. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom

Priority is decided by numbers sold each year.



ANGÈLE PERNET

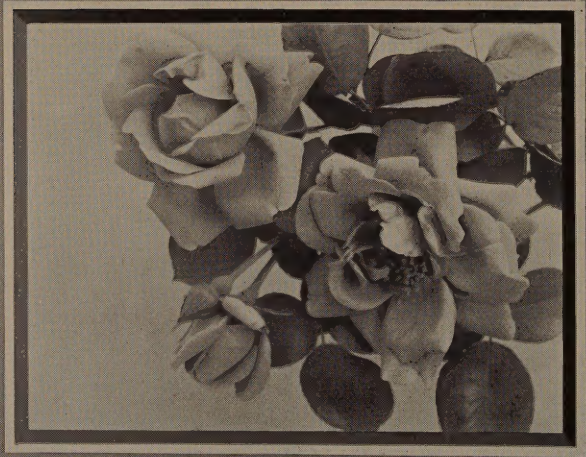
The colour is variable and is often more brilliant.



GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon)

The most distinct colour break in the Orleans family.

KITTY KININMONTH



MRS. E. WILLIS.



MISS M. MANIFOLD.



AUSTRALASIAN ROSES IN AMERICA.

These photographs were taken from plants sent to Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1927, and are reproduced by courtesy of Dr. J. Horace McFarland, to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are made.

of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. Do not overlook the climbing sport offered for the first time this year. E.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2. or 3.—

The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. The growth is somewhat spreading, and it makes a splendid Standard. It is recommended as the best yellow to date. In winter the colour comes clear yellow, but is even then beautiful. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—

The colourings of this beautiful rose are very difficult to portray; they may be described as bright, cherry-cerise over shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, and a deeply veined clear buttercup yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free branching, with beautiful glossy, clear cedar green foliage immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming; every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms, which are carried on rigid stems are of medium size, well formed and fairly full, with large smooth petals of great substance, opening in all weathers, with strong Attar of Rose perfume. Colour variable but most beautiful at times. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—

This variety has won its way into the Sydney Rose Society's recommendations as a Garden Rose. It is a cross between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst, and the long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume unequalled by any other variety in the catalogue. Highly recommended. A vigorous climbing sport is offered in the Novelty lists this year. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—

A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like Ophelia, but having grown this variety for a number of years, we cannot agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. E.

COLUMBIA (H. T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—

Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich sweet perfume. Unfortunately this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly

The best, like cream, must come to the top.

supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. The blooms last fully a week in water and are therefore invaluable for the decorator.

In spite of its critics, Columbia still maintains a very large sale, and has thousands of satisfied growers as its champions.

- (10) **MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1916), F.3.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. This rose which possesses a very strong and delicious perfume is said to be superior to all others in this class, having perfect cutting and forcing qualities: Recommended highly. Tea. E.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2 or 3.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.) (Souper & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal of the American Rose Society at the important National Flower Show, held at Cleveland, U.S.A. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour has greatly improved this year, but it is still variable and appears to blue far too readily in some gardens for general satisfaction. Sweet.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Riance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in

Climbing Rose Marie is a gem.

hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety. E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. An improved Lady Hillingdon. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion Sallie Lewis is identical with this variety. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.

(20) **MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.**—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew proof and fragrant. A promising exhibition and garden variety. Sweet. E.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by bluing, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2. or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. Light sweet. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. It does not blue, however, like Hadley. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance which is only exceeded by Rose Marie. Sweet. E.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—The finest dark crimson decorative rose yet sent out. The colour is intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. In our opinion much superior to Red Letter Day.

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.

The blooms are perfectly shaped for a single rose and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. Unless picked as buds the flowers have a tendency to partially close at night, but not to any serious extent. The seed pods should be regularly clipped off to ensure continuity of bloom. Recommended as an excellent variety for hedges. Light sweet scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double rosy pink flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time in 1925, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, Dubbo and Kerang, and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended by N.S.W. Rose Society, and occupies a place in the public vote in Queensland.

SUNBURST (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. There are better varieties, however, in sight, and Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante and Souv. de H. A. Verschuren should receive attention from critical growers. A vigorous climbing sport produces even better blooms. In Adelaide the spring flowers are frequently spoiled, but it is recommended for M.Mt. and S. Tea.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. E.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over thirty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

(30) **BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion

Wood ashes make for better foliage.

of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are *Verbena* perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation is "Yewpritchard." E.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.

DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925), F.2.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has discounted expectations considerably in several places. Clients are advised to make full enquiries in their particular districts as to its behaviour before ordering. Many favourable reports are noted in A. and M., but experiences in B. and S. have been disappointing in many instances. Prune very lightly.

As it is the object of this catalogue to do justice to each rose as well as each planter, reports as to the constitution of this rose will be gladly received.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom, and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring, and occasionally it will burn in summer. It does not transplant as easily as others, but on performance to date justifies its inclusion as a garden rose in the Sydney list. Faint tea fragrance. E.

GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant

Make careful inquiry into constitution of Dame Edith Helen in your own climate.

grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates. Rich sweet scent.

IVY MAY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1925), F.3.—Pretty rose pink, running to amber at the base of the petals, flushed with gold on the outside of the petals, and at the edges. The colour glows and sparkles and does not fade. A distinct colour of great beauty. Charming long buds opening to well-shaped flowers. Fairly double; very free flowering; good petals of fine texture. Very sweetly scented. Upright and strong growth breaking and flowering all the season. Dark green foliage which, however, is somewhat prone to mildew. Evidently a seedling or sport from Ophelia or Madame Butterfly. Recommended. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea scent.

AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2. or 3.—The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless, and appears to be improving with each flowering. Recommended. Sweet. E.

(40) ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.

MRS. W. C. EGAN (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1922), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Can strongly recommend, though colour bleaches in hot weather. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.

LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925), E.3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the

Cut Roses very early in the day.

flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well. E.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—This variety is prominent because it is used for hedge purposes and is, therefore, ordered in considerable quantities. A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letted Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S. Scentless.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. A voting conducted by "Popular Gardening" in England placed Ophelia in first place, and this sentiment will find many supporters in Australia. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. Sweet. E.

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

CHARLES P. KILHAM (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926), 2 or 3.—Brilliant orange orient red, which, when fully open, fades to Lincoln red. The foliage is not liable to mildew so far, while the long stiff stems carry the flowers erect. 25 to 40 petals. Recommended. A rich and attractive colour. Fruit scent. E.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Liable to ball in wet weather. Richly tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. Tea. E.

(50) **MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.)** (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Reports from all sides indicate that this variety is not receiving its full measure of attention. It is recommended in the first twelve of the "Argus" vote, but apparently is not well enough known to find a place in the other plebiscites. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

Never manure at planting time.

HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

RHEA REID (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. Sometimes described as Bourbon scented. E.

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1926) 2 or 3.—Soft carmine pink with a yellow base, a particularly attractive colour. The blooms are of splendid shape, with 25 to 40 superb petals forming an exhibition flower of the highest order. Growth very fair, but foliage not so good. Very highly recommended for exhibition. Faint tea. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1924), F.2 or 3.—This is one of the first dwarf, everblooming, second generation descendants from *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for spring, autumn and winter blooming. Where semi-double roses are not disliked, this will be a welcome variety. Tea. E.

LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2.—Scarlet cerise with darker shading produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are sweetly scented. The colour is remarkably vivid and does not blue under ordinary conditions, but the growth is frequently very unsatisfactory and the variety only a success in a few scattered places. Cannot be recommended for amateurs. In order to distinguish this variety from Lady Margaret Stewart, it is necessary to write the name in full when ordering.

PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. There was a novelty from England recently with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk as the case may be. The colour is cream with the outside petals heavily flushed or totally red at some seasons. The plants are best left unpruned.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather. Tea.

BILLY BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.

(60) STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour.

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S. Sweet.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.

MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow, Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.

K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.

MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Tea. E.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. Recommended. Tea. E.

SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. No perfume. E.

MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. Recommended. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

In Philadelphia, U.S.A., it appears at home judging by the illustration taken at Breeze Hill the garden of Dr. J. H. McFarland. See illustrated art pages.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Highly recommended. E.

PILGRIM (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1920), F.3.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which tends to spoil their decorative value. Recommended. Sweet scent with a blend. E.

(70) BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia, and therefore worthy of careful consideration. It differs from its parents in its even shade of brilliant pink, and is declared to be more floriferous, with a longer bud, and averages 45 petals per bloom. It has also been declared to be largely free from the crippled bud habit of the parent. Promises very well, and is recommended for trial. Sweet. B.H.M.Mt.R.S.

ROYAL RED (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Extra large blooms of very full petalage, and ranging from scarlet red to darker shadings.

The plants are of good growth, but the flowers are so full that the blooms hold together so long that they sometimes blue, though this is not in the nature of an ordinary fault. They are particularly strongly scented with a rich sweet perfume. It must be well grown, and can be a very fine flower, but there are quite a number of medium flowers produced under ordinary conditions. B.R.S.

EARL HAIG (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Deep, reddish crimson of immense size and substance, double, with centre rather flat. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich, dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, but so far, does not look as if it will get beyond the exhibition class. Sweet.

PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.

GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Sweet. E.

KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1903), F.3.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It certainly should receive more attention. Tea. E.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—A yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia" and a vast improvement on the original being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed centre. Very free flowering; delicious fruity perfume. Recommended. E.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908), F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. Tea. E.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is the best rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

(80) WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.

GWEN NASH (Alister Clark, 1920), 4 or 5.—A large semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for a floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. The plants are most vigorous in growth and may be trained either as a large bush or a vigorous climber. If the laterals are encouraged there will be regular continuity of bloom. E.

ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.) (Stuppy Floral Co., 1923), F.3.—Flesh pink with deeper edges and showing a yellow base. In many respects it is like Madame Butterfly, and is either a sport or seedling from that variety. It carries more petals, and should therefore be an improvement, but extended test will be necessary to establish the superiority. At the same time it is a most promising variety, and has shown a very high standard of quality. Recommended. Bourbon scent. E.

SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

OLD GOLD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.2. or 3.—Semi-single blooms of perfect shape, opening to flowers of reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. A very free flowering kind, with mildew proof foliage. Recommended where singles are not disliked. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. No perfume. E.

GOLDEN GLEAM (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926), 2.—Buttercup yellow with the outside petals flushed scarlet. Similar to Golden Emblem. The flowers are of medium size and carry about 25 petals. Free blooming and faintly fruit scented. The foliage is good and the growth very fair. A very pretty variety. Recommended. E.

MAVIS (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1926), 3.—A very fine seedling from Madame Melanie Soupert, but carrying more petals. It is a fine garden rose, and a first-class exhibition variety as well. The colour is light yellow. Tea. E.

MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better. Light tea.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. H.M.S.

(90) MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden,

Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

COMMONWEALTH (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1923), F.3.—Deep pink-solid colour, large, double, very lasting; moderate fragrance; bud large, long pointed, borne singly on medium strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright, few thorns; foliage leathery, rich green, disease resistant; continuous bloomer. Liable to blue, but nevertheless highly recommended. Sweet. E.

QUEENIE ROBINSON (H.T.) (Easlea, 1924), F.2. or 3.—Orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual; beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. A beautiful decorative. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. As this has proved a better garden rose than Louise Criner, we have discarded the latter in favour of White Ensign. E.

MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.) (Smith and Sons, 1924), F.3.—A splendid rose of thorough distinctiveness and genuine merit. Growth vigorous and erect. Dark bronzy mildew proof foliage. Buds freely produced, and open exceedingly well. Colour glowing cerise. Faint sweet. E.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.

PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.

LADY DIXON HARTLAND (H.T.) (Cant & Sons, 1923), F.3.—Strong upright growth, colour deepest salmon in centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and fruit scented. Only moderately full. E.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

(100) SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermilion. The growth is moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. Honey-like fragrance. H.M.Mt.S.

YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), F.3.—Growth vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour, dark velvety red; highly perfumed. It is even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot, but it lacks its brilliancy, although it is much better in growth. It fails in shape of bloom, but is a fine garden rose. Recommended. Sweet. E.

Killarney Queen is a peerless decorative.

- DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.
- OPHELIA SUPREME (H.T.)** (Totty, 1921), F.3.—A valuable sport from Ophelia, and after several years' test appears to be, not only darker in colour, but larger and more vigorous in growth. The colour is deep flesh pink with yellow base, while the rich sweet fragrance helps to finish a very attractive bloom. E.
- EARL BEATTY (H.T.)** (Chaplin, 1923), F.3.—Deep crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur. An ideal bedding rose. E.
- COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fulness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. Light tea. A.B.Mt.P.S.
- BETTY (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1905), F.4.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed buds opening to large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower, and foliage almost mildew proof. It does not last well when cut. Light fruity perfume. H.M.Mt.S.
- LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.)** McGredy, 1909), F.2. or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. Sweet. E.
- LADY ROBERTS (T.)** (F. Cant, 1902), 2 or 3.—Apricot flushed with coppery red at its best, but inclined to vary. Vigorous bushy growth with mildew proof foliage, but stems are weak. It makes a very shapely standard. Sometimes the colour reverts to Anna Olivier, from which is sported. In A. fades and burns in spring, and is classed as fair in H.M.Mt.S. Tea.
- MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full bloom of medium size on stout stems. A pretty variety which is constantly in bloom. A climbing sport is a welcome addition to a class weak in this colour. Tea. E.
- (110) EDITH PART (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.)** (Schwartz, 1899), F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport, which should be pruned into a large bush. Heavy tea scent. E.
- W. R. SMITH (T.)** (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. Scentless. B.S.
- GEORG ARENDS (H.T.)** (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. The Christian name is Georg, George or Georges in German, English and French respectively. Very sweet. A.M.P.S.

Perfume has been described as the Soul of a rose.

- JOSEPHINE THOMAS (H.T.)** (Howard and Smith, 1924), 3.—Flower very double, high centre, and of medium size. Orange salmon shading to cream. Disease-resistant foliage, and vigorous bushy growth. Variable in colour, but a high-class variety suitable for exhibition or garden work. Tea. E.
- LADY S. EARDLEY WILMOT (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1925), 2.—Deep coppery reddish salmon, shaded deep fawn and apricot. Long pointed semi-double flowers. Sweetly scented. Something after the style of *I. Zingari*, but lighter. Recommended. Tea. E.
- FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.)** (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.
- MRS. EDWARD POWEL (H.T.)** (Bernaix, 1910), F.3.—Scarlet crimson blooms of large size; full petalage and good shape. It is much like *General MacArthur*, but is a better colour and considered superior by many growers. Sweet. E.
- MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1926), 3.—Outside of petals lilac rose passing to madder lake and deep yellow at centre; outside of petals pale flesh shading to amber yellow at base. The shapely blooms are very attractive, and are tea scented. The growth and flowering are good. 35 to 40 petals. Recommended. Colour varies considerably. E.
- MADAME HENRI LUSTRE (H.T.)** (E. Buatois, 1924), 2.—Vigorous growth and erect branching habit very floriferous, beautiful long bud, flower very large, full, opening well; colour dark scarlet to red. Sweet. E.
- (120) LADY MARGARET STEWART (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—An extremely variable colour, but may be described as carmine madder veined crimson on outside, with inside of petals showing apricot more or less flushed with orange and occasionally carmine. Sometimes the open blooms give a dominant colour of old gold. Moderate growth, good foliage, and a rich, fruity scent are other qualities. Petals vary from 40 to 85. Colour fades too quickly and growth must improve before it can reach a high place. Special attention is drawn to the name as the initials are the same as *Lady Maureen Stewart*, and both must be written in full to prevent confusion. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. Stock limited. 2/6 each.
- MARJORIE BULKELEY (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1921), F.2. or 3.—Strong vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink, developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. Recommended. E.
- SOVEREIGN (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant, 1922), F.2.—Deep golden yellow, of medium size, produced on low spreading plants, which are specially suited for bedding or standards. Bronzy green foliage highly resistant to mildew. Fruit scent. E.
- CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.)** (Cant, 1923), F.2.—Salmon pink, suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. Faint fruit scent. E.
- FREIBURG II. (H.T.)** (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. E.

Do you grow Freiburg II.?

LADY PIRRIE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 3.—Coppery salmon with the inside of petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety, that cannot fail to please the ladies. Splendid foliage, but not mildew-proof. It is stated that a visitor to the raiser's nursery saw a cartload of seedling roses being taken to the fire heap, and begged the life of one for further trial. It is inferred that the rose now bears the name of its rescuer. H.M.Mt.S.

FLOREX (H.T.) (Geiger, 1927), 3.—A seedling from Madame Butterfly X Premier, producing enormous flowers on strong upright stems. The long pointed buds open to a brilliant shade of coral, deepening to carmine. Fruit scent. Recommended. E.

JUNE BOYD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1924), 3.—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age, the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems. E.

LUNA (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1925), 3.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Promising very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds. Well worth a trial. Tea. E.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. Since the advent of the climbing sport, the dwarf is not in such demand. Sweet. E.

(130) BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS (H.T.) (Thomas, 1924), F.3.—Very fragrant, crimson flowers somewhat darker than General MacArthur, and holding its colour and form better in hot weather. The bud is larger and the flower fuller than that variety. The foliage is mildew proof. Sweet. E.

I. ZINGARI (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton, 1925), F.2.—A remarkable bit of colour. Orange and scarlet, resembling the well-known colours of the famous Cricket Club. Semi-double and sweetly scented. This variety would score full marks for novelty in the decorative section. Fruit. E.

GOLDEN RULE (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1924), F.3.—An American rose of great promise, having all the good points of Sunburst, with none of its bad ones. Light tea. E.

PINK PEARL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1924), F.3.—Colour bright rose pink, shaded with rose Neyron red and with a salmon base. Handsome full flowers. Sweetly scented. Fine habit. Vigorous. E.

LILIAN MOORE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2.—Deep Indian yellow, after the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. This variety won the thousand dollar prize at the Panama Exhibition. A dainty well shaped double rose. In strong sunlight the colour fades to white. Gradually being displaced by better growing sorts. Mildews badly. Tea. A.M.P.S.

- JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.)** (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.
- RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun. Tea. E.
- CLOVELLY (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1924), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.
- MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), 3.—Large long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are carmine crimson and very fragrant. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.
- MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.)** (Towill, 1918), F.3.—A long, pointed double flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with fairly good foliage and fair perfume. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. Tea. E.
- (140) MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.
- VICTOR WADDILOVE (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Bright carmine pink with yellow base. After the style of the old favourite Gustav Grunerwald. The flowers are large, fairly full, and of fine form. It promises well as an exhibition and garden rose, and is fragrant with a strong tea perfume. E.
- MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.)** (Guillot, 1905), F.3.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. Tea. E.
- LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- GORGEOUS (H.T.)** (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 2.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and the double blooms are frequently divided. A good exhibition rose. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- LUCINDA (H.T.)** (Heacock, 1927), 3.—A sport from Columbia with even coloured blooms of bright rose. Deeper than the parent variety. Bourbon. E.
- MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Soft sulphur, cream with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double dainty blooms. A good grower. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- GOLDMINE (H.T.)** (J. H. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Golden yellow with orange bronze heart. The true Mrs. Aaron Ward colour. Pointed bud, longer than its parent. The open flower being of very handsome type. Good petals. Free flowering and lasting. Tea scented. Grand leathery foliage. Good habit. Perpetual flowering. E.

Send a list of varieties already grown and improvements will be suggested.

- PAPA GONTIER (T.)** (Nabonnand, 1883), 2. or 3.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- AMELIE DE BETHUNE (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1923), 3.—A vigorous grower of bushy and erect growth, bronze green foliage; oval shaped bud, globular flower, coral red shaded with cochineal. Good colour but only semi-double. Faint tea. E.
- (150) MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.)** (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. Faint tea. E.
- MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.)** (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. Tea. E.
- MARCIA STANHOPE (H.T.)** (G. Lilley, 1922), F.2.—A compact and rather dwarf growing variety of pronounced exhibition value. The colour is pure white, and the blooms bear a rich sweet fragrance, which is unusual for this shade. The foliage is liable to mildew and Black Spot, but the variety is recommended with every confidence to exhibitors.
- CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. Tea. E.
- FANCY FREE (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1922), F.2.—A perfect garden and semi-single decorative rose, which can best be described as a dwarf bedding Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone, but remarkably floriferous and healthy. Lightly fragrant. Very faint tea. B.H.M.Mt.P.S.R.
- COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China)** (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. Tea. E.
- HOLLAND BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1918), F.3.—Flower yellow and orange pink, of remarkably fine shape when in bud; handsome foliage. A fine exhibition and garden variety, after the style of Lilian Moore. Tea. E.
- MADAME MALLERIN (H.T.)** (Chambard, 1923), F.2.—Growth vigorous, foliage dark green and largely immune from mildew, magnificent long buds carried on rigid peduncle; flowers extra large of a beautiful crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion; most continuous blooming and very sweetly scented. General impression is that the bloom is like Laurent Carle. E.
- LORD FAIRFAX (H.T.)** (Gray, 1925), F.3.—Well shaped buds of cherry-red, flushed with scarlet. Expanded flowers are of an exceptionally pretty shade of cherry-rose pink. Fairly full; free flowering; nice petals of good substance. Slight tea scent. Grand sturdy vigorous habit. Fine tough foliage; long stems; hardy; perpetual. Free from mildew. E.
- (160) CITY OF LITTLE ROCK (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), F.3.—Medium size, semi-double fragrant flowers, produced on fairly long

stems. The colour is hydrangea pink, somewhat after the style of Rose Marie, and is showing promise of being a good garden rose. Light tea. E.

LADY PLYMOUTH (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), F.4.—Deep golden straw colour faintly flushed pink. Large, very full flowers, but not good shape as a rule. Real dreadnought foliage, untouched by disease. Recommended for exhibitors only. Strong tea. E.

MAUD CUMING (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), 2.—The blooms are large fairly full and nice globular form, with high centre. The colours are delicate peach shaded with coral pink, suffused and veined orange, the base of petals deep orange. Fruit scent. E.

GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. Tea. E.

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. This variety is promising very well and is recommended with every confidence for trial. Tea. E.

GOOILAND GLORY (H.T.) (Rossem, 1925), 2.—Raised from Mme. E. Herriot x General MacArthur. Colour a brilliant cherry-red, with coral-red shade. Flowers semi-double, large, borne 3-5 on strong, upright stems; resembles Padre, but with flowers of a deeper colouring. Fine for garden work. This variety is something like Gwyneth Jones, but is a better grower. Faint fruit scent. H.M.Mt.

EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea and Sons, 1925), 3.—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well shaped flower. Promises well as an exhibition bloom, and has garden qualities as well. Bourbon. E.

JOHN HENRY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1925), 3.—A beautiful rosy scarlet in the bud stage, opening to a splendid rich pink. The shade is unique and unlike any other rose. A fine long bud, opening into an ideal shaped rose. Not too full. Well shaped, good quality petals; free flowering. Faint tea scent; very strong, free, upright growth. Dark green foliage on very strong stems; few thorns. E.

EXQUISITE (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.

TEMPLAR (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1924), F.3.—A beautiful clear shade of red that does not turn blue or purple as the flower ages; the flowers, which compare in size with "Madame Butterfly," are freely produced on good stems, and, though often lacking brilliancy, are very sweetly scented. E.

(170) **C. V. HAWORTH (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—The semi-double blooms are of good size, and a very rich scarlet crimson, becoming deeper in the autumn. Clove scent. E.

ASUN GALINDEZ DE CHAPA (H.T.) (Ketten, 1923), 3.—The inner face of petal is salmon and shrimp pink, while the outer and reverse of petal is salmon carmine with Indian yellow at the base, bloom large and high centred. The growth is vigorous, erect and free branching. A novel colour. Promising. Tea. E.

DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

exquisite build; rose apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. Very sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

WILHELM KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.2.—Capucine red on golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems. Fruit scent. E. A climbing sport is offered which should become most popular.

LADY WORTHINGTON EVANS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—Semi-double, well shaped blooms of scarlet crimson, which become deeper in favourable weather, and which have a strong wild rose scent. Growth is strong, of medium stature, but the foliage is showing mildew on the young plants. E.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.4.—Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. Does best here as a climber. Very faint tea. E.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clark Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. Sweet. E.

MAMA LAMESCH (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1922), 3.—Deep shrimp pink, very large, of beautiful pointed form, generally borne singly on erect stems. E.

LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. H.M.S.

LADY FLORENCE STRONGE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1925), 3.—The colour is reddish-prawn, shading to violet old rose with yellow at the base of petals. The inner surface of the petals heavily veined and slightly flushed scarlet. Faint tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(180) CORNELIA (H.T.) (Robert Scott & Sons, 1919), F.2.—Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh with centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. A strong, vigorous grower with a good stem and foliage. After the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. Sweet. Recommended. E.

There is another rose out recently under the same name. To prevent confusion, mark this one H.T.

SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Levet, 1882), 2 or 3.—Dark crimson blooms of medium size, very freely produced. The habit of the plant is true tea type, branching close to the ground and forming a rather low spreading bush. E.

LADY CRAIG (H.T.) (H. Dickson, Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Large full flowers, of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. Tea. E.

MRS. JOHN COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1919), F.2.—Ivory white, occasionally suffused with light pink. The bud is firm and of nice formation, opening into a cup-shaped double flower. Foliage is mildew proof, while the blooms are very sweetly scented and last well when cut. Sweet. E.

PAUL NEYRON (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), F.3. or 4.—Deep rose. Blooms are of immense size but flat. Sometimes called the "Old Cabbage Rose" in error. Spring blooming only. Sweet. E.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

- AGNES BARCLAY (H.T.)** (Alister Clarke, 1927), 2.—A beautiful rose of rich colouring—yellow and reddish salmon tints, giving a pleasing effect to a fine bush that is large enough to form a low hedge of about three feet in height. The rose is continuously in flower, and has a well-shaped bud that carries a tea scent. Most beautiful in autumn and winter. E.
- MEVROUW C. VAN MARWYK KOOY (H.T.)** (Leenders & Co., 1920), F.3.—Flowers large, fairly full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. A highly coloured Madame Jules Bouche. Tea. Recommended. E.
- COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), 2.—Blood red, shaded velvety crimson, double blooms of fine form, and fairly free, flowering. The growth is moderate. Very faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- NAOMI (H.T.)** (J. H. Pemberton, 1926), 3.—Pinkish apricot on the outside with coppery buff interior. Semi-globular flowers on long stems. Good growth and foliage. Fruit scent. 25 petals. E.
- NORMAN LAMBERT (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russett orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. E.
- (190) DEAN HOLE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Large, refined double blooms with high centre; silvery carmine shaded salmon, freely produced. Unfortunately, this splendid variety is very subject to mildew, while in most climates the blooms fall in spring, but it should not be left out for this fault. Scentless. A.B.M.P.S.
- MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1913), F.2 or 3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. Flowers of this variety have been shipped from New York to London and landed in excellent condition. Plants are somewhat uncertain in growth. Unclassified perfume. E.
- DORINA NEAVE (H.T.)** (Pemberton, 1926), 3.—Silvery pink, large, fairly full pointed globular flowers carried erect on stiff stems. The growth is good, but foliage shows slight mildew. The blooms average 30 petals and are Tea scented. Recommended. E.
- MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.)** (Clarke Bros., 1920), F.3.—Semi-double, of splendid lasting and fragrant qualities. Carmine shading to rose pink; vigorous growth and free flowering. A fine, large bloom. Sweet. E.
- GENERAL GALLIENI (T.)** (Nabonnand, 1899), 3.—Crimson pink shaded reddish purple, centre rosy flesh. The blooms are large and full but always misshapen. Growth is wonderfully clean, strong and spreading, and like most Tea roses the plants are nearly always in bloom. E.
- VANITY (H.T.)** (Halstead, 1901), 3 or 4.—A splendid decorative raised in 1901, but almost lost through inattention. Very long, pointed buds of Nankeen yellow splashed carmine, opening to almost single blooms. Fine, bronzy green foliage and very vigorous growth. Unfortunately a new variety has been given the same name in England but they are quite distinct. H.M.Mt.S.
- MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1915), F.4.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth

Fragrance is an essential charm.

growing. Has many of the qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Does well in tropical climates like India and Siam. Faint sweet scent. B.R.S.

MRS. BEATTY (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1926), 2.—Sulphur yellow with a faint pink flush on outside of petals. Growth medium to good. 23 petals. Rich tea scent. E.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—This variety is a cross between Ophelia and K. of K., and was awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S., 1925. It is quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches to a dirty white, and its dainty charm is therefore lost. The petals have a ragged outline. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. H.M.Mt.

SUPERB (H.T.) (Evans, 1924), 3.—Silvery pink with deeper shading on the back of petals. A large full flower of good form with high centre. Scentless. E.

(200) JOSEPHINE VESTAL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), 3.—Medium to large flowers, with high centre. The blooms are double, very lasting and freely produced. The colour is a soft pink, enhanced by rich Bourbon fragrance. E.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Angelus, A. K. Williams, Capt. R. Clerk, Carine, Comtesse la Barthe, Corallina, Crusader, Cynthia Forde, Diana, Dr. Grill, Ellen Terry, Emily Dodd, Ethel Chaplin, E. J. Moller, Earl of Warwick, Francie Simms, Frau Johann Poulsen, Frau Felix Tonner, Goudvlinder, Gruss an Teplitz, Herman Neuhoff, Hugh Dickson, Irish Beauty, Kootenay, Leslie Evans, Louise Criner, Lady Love, Lady Wakefield, Madame A. Barbier, Marie Faist, Miss Anna Marie Bally, Mrs. Moloney, Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Nellie Parker, New Columbia, Perle des Jardins, President Parmentier, Prince de Bulgarie, Rainbow, Sarah Wright, Sir David Davis, Souv. de Angele Opdebeek, Souv. de Gustave Prat, The Bride.

The following varieties are also available, but as they are of interest to exhibitors only, in the main, they are not listed with the varieties of general all round quality:—Arthur Cook, Bessie Chaplin, British Queen, Capt. Kilbee Stuart, Dr. A. I. Petyt, Duchess of Sutherland, Edgar M. Burnett, Francis Scott Key, G. H. Mackereth, Gloire de C. Guinoisseau, Holt Hewitt, Hortulanus Fiet, J. G. Glassford, John Davison, John Russell, Joseph Hill, Madame C. Soupert, Mildred Grant, Molly Bligh, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Natalie Bottner, Prince C. de Rohan, Therese Z. Lambert, Victory, Yvonne Vacherot.

24th April, 1928.

You might please send me this year's catalogue. I received one some short time ago, but a friend of mine took a fancy to it, as all roses are not catalogued as "one of the best."

G.F.C., Bundaleen, Narrandera.

23rd April, 1928.

Many thanks for your valuable catalogue which came to hand, got up in your usual first class style, it certainly stands alone.

J.W.C., 8 Chancery Lane, Ballarat, Vic.

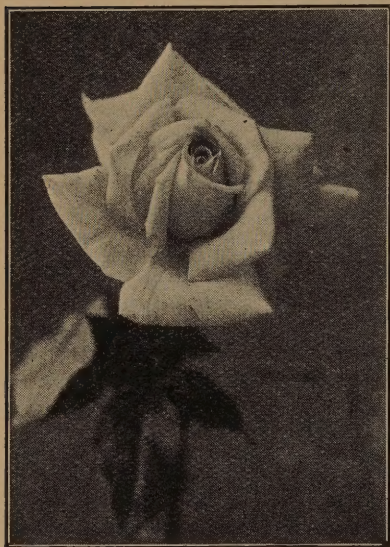
31st March, 1928.

The roses I had from you in June last have all done well.

Mrs. A.C., Locheil, Glen Innes.

Your success is our first consideration.

Pernetiana Roses



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. 1/9 each, 18/- per doz. Postage extra.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 2 or 3.—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1917), F.2.—Colour cadmium, yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.

MRS. BECKWITH (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, of erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.2 or 3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LOS ANGELES (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit scent. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully,

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. Fruit scent. A.H.M.P.S.

W. F. DREER (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. The name is pronounced Fer Joseph Looymanne, and it literally means a tribute to the late Joseph Looymans. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DUCHESS OF YORK (Sandy Dickson, 1925), 2.—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth, with handsome light green foliage. Flowers large, very full and of fine form. Colour in the young stage deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange tangerine, with colour spreading from the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals. Liable to die back unless on rich, volcanic or mineral soils, which tends to build up hard woody fibre in the branches. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(10) **MADAME EDOUARD HERRRIOT** (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

MABEL MORSE (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot, which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. COURTNEY PAGE (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Orange cerise, with carmine shading towards the base, perfect shape and faintly scented. Moderate growth and hardly semi-double. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LYON (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very liable to die back in winter. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "Jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

ISOBEL (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes. Tea.

VILLE DE PARIS (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 2.—Sunflower yellow slightly tinted orange, and somewhat after the style of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plants are moderate growers so far, and will need careful testing to determine whether the variety is justified as a separate sort from Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and Mrs. Beckwith. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GWYNETH JONES (McGredy, 1925), 2.—Strawberry red with a hint of coppery red, fading through lesser shades to purplish rose. The blooms are of medium size, semi-double and produced on low branching plants of moderate growth. The foliage is shiny dark green, and in most instances disease resistant. A beautiful decorative variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze-green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(20) **ARIEL** (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of Independence Day, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour, which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of wood ashes.

WILLOWMERE (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.S.

PRESIDENT CHERIOUX (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), 2 or 3.—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on fairly stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. An improved Lyon in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. It is liable to die back, but on standards in a dry climate will do better. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

EMMA WRIGHT (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. Tea. H.M.S.

FLORENCE L. IZZARD (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance. Faint fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

CECIL (B. R. Cant, 1926), 2.—Golden yellow single blooms produced in clusters. The habit is bushy and vigorous, while the foliage is disease resistant. A most attractive colour; 5 petals. Yellow stamens; fruit scent. Quite as outstanding amongst dwarfs as **MERMAID** is amongst climbers. H.M.Mt.S.

DR. J. G. FRASER (Easlea 1926), 3.—Salmon apricot suffused pink. Long buds opening to fairly full, large flowers of good shape. The growth is very fair, and the variety promises well. Fruit scent; 30 petals. A cross between St. Helena and Muriel Dickson. A.H.Mt.P.S.

MARY PICKFORD (Howard and Smith, 1923), 3.—This variety was picked out as the best of a large batch of seedlings in order that it might be given the name of the celebrated movie star. It is a seedling from Souv. de C. Pernet, and has much in common with that variety, except that the outside petals carry more colour. The blooms are rich yellow, with reddish shading in the bud stage. Apple scented. E.

We can also supply:—Lord Lambourne and Princess Marie Jose.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

Disease resistance. An important quality in a Rose.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £7 per 100. Postage or freight extra. Postage on 1 plant, N.S.W., 9d.; 6 plants, about 1/6. Interstate: 1 plant, 1/2; 6 plants, about 2/8. Any surplus money will either be returned in stamps or extra plants supplied.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 49.)

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink, fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. Faint tea. E.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES (Howard and Smith, 1925), 5.—Probably no other rose has made such a stir in all except tropical countries. A climbing sport is therefore, sure of instant support, as flowers are generally of better quality on the climbing sports. The colour is rich flame pink with coral and gold shadings. It is a refined bloom of the highest order. Strongly recommended. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.

CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.

The word "climbing" is an essential part of the name of climbing sports.

- CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- (10) CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.
- CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.
- CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. The colour is canary yellow deepening to straw yellow as the bloom ages. An excellent variety. E.
- WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (Paul, 1917), F.6.—Deep maroon crimson shaded black. The blooms are moderately full, very sweetly scented, and rarely show any tendency to blue. An excellent pillar rose which in Sydney climate blooms well in winter. Highly recommended. E.
- CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. Sweet. E.
- MERMAID (Hyb. of *Rosa Bracteata*) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.
- KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. Sweet. E.
- (20) FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. Faint tea. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER, 6.—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable, as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Shawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. Highly recommended. Tea. E.
- AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold, and the foliage is distinctly handsome, and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers, this variety is sweetly scented. B.S.

Countess of Stradbroke is a glorious red climber.

- CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T.)** (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf, being pink at centre, with outside petals purplish red. A moderate climber. Tea. E.
- SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings), (H.T.)** (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.
- CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK (H.T.)** (J. Timmermans, 1923), 6.—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety producing imperial pink flowers, identical with the parent. This variety is now climbing well and the growth number has been altered to 6. B.R.S.
- SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.)** (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.)** (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.)** (Paul & Son, 1899), 3 or 5.—This is not satisfactory as a climber, but plants worked from so-called climbers are much better than the old poor-growing dwarf of this name. Treat exactly like any other bush for best results. A.M.P.S.
- (30) CLIMBING MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.)** (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. The coral red blooms are most distinct and beautiful. E.
- CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Western Rose Co., 1925), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom, and, being mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. Highly recommended for pillars. E.
- CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.)** (Henderson, 1893), F.5. or 3.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour, and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country. The colour is salmon pink with silvery reflexes. Sweet.
- MARECHAL NIEL (T.)** (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well. Tea.
- JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea)** (Alister Clark, 1915), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety are regularly emphasised at Farmers' Show in August each year when it always wins universal approval. Spring blooming only. E.
- CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.
- NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.)** (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.
- CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.)** (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the nursery. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.)** (H. B. May, 1908), F.5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as Clb. K. A. Viktoria. Sweet. E.
- SCORCHER (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.
- (40) NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.
- CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse

Do not overlook Climbing Rose Marie.

to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. Tea. H.M.Mt.S.

CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons, 1925), 5.—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. The colour is deep orange and yellow veined and splashed crimson and vermilion. The bloom is of medium size and semi-double, and the colour can be extremely variable. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvitt, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with blush centre. Almost too vigorous in growth, and mildews badly. Tea. A.B.P.S.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. The colour is Indian yellow, shading to white at the edges. Tea. E.

GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.6.—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens, apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate. The flowers are rather small and fade quickly. Tea. E.

CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Chauvry, 1902), F.6.—Pale satiny pink. A very free bloomer. E.

CLIMBING DEAN HOLE (Clb. H.T.), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known dwarf variety. The flowers are identical in every respect, and the climbing habit will make it a decided acquisition to exhibitors. The colour is silvery carmine shaded in salmon, but in a few instances much richer shades have been noticed on the same plant. E.

HARBINGER (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1923), 6.—In this rose we have an early spring-flowering climber of good habit and just what is required to fill the bleak days of very early spring. When covered with its very large single flowers of pure, refined pink, it brightens the garden while the daffodils are still in flower. H.M.Mt.S.

(50) **CLIMBING PAUL LEDE (H.T.)** (Low, 1913).—A very vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf of the same name. The flowers are carmine rose shaded yellow, large, moderately full and richly tea scented. Recommended. E.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Bardou Job, Clb. Lyon, Cupid, Day Dream, Fortunes Yellow, Lady Johnstone, Lady Waterlow, La Marque, Madame Driout, Reine Marie Henriette, William Allen Richardson.

28th May, 1928.

The catalogue is very fine, and I will be looking forward to your future publications.

H.W.H., 141 Denison St., Rockhampton, Qld.

26th June, 1928.

Your catalogue—giving as it does the faults as well as the virtues of the various varieties—is of immense value to the Amateurs of Australia, and for the same reason has been the deciding factor in the final selection of roses in very many cases. I most certainly congratulate you upon it, and assure you it has been of great service to me.

A.E.L., W.A. Govt. Tramways, Perth, W.A.

17th May, 1928.

I really must say how delighted I was with the roses and trees. Beautifully packed, and it was splendid to get the trees so well advanced in growth, as it always seems such a long time to even get them to that stage.

Mrs. H. McM., Weetalabah, Coolah.

See the new Climbers in the Novelty list.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Postage or freight extra.



MAMAN TURBAT.

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

When ordered in quantities of not less than 12 of each sort the price will be 16s. doz.; £6 per hundred, postage or freight extra. This special reduction only applies to Orleans, Miss E. Cavell, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Maman Turbat, Alice Amos, Jeannie Soupert, and Rosa Indica (Lady Brisbane).

- ORLEANS** (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL** (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.
- IDEAL** (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.
- ELLEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- CORAL CLUSTER** (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.
- MAMAN TURBAT** (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- CHATILLON** (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety. An improved Orleans.
- JEANNIE SOUPERT** (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink, flushing.
- E. N. WARD** (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- (10) **WHITE ORLEANS** (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.

These are the pick of 100 varieties.

MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.

CORRIE KOSTER (M. Koster and Son, 1923), 1 or 2.—A salmon yellow sport from Princess Juliana, with the same habit of growth. This variety has a very attractive colour, and is one of the best in this shade.

SALMON QUEEN (Cutbush, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright salmon pink; deeper than Princess Juliana.

RUFUS (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Pure crimson with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals.

ORANGE KING (Wm. Cutbush & Son, 1924), 1.—Small blooms of a distinct orange shade freely produced in large trusses.



Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the previous type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.

TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.

CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.

GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.

ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape; quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays. Stock limited.

26th February, 1928.

I am still using wood ashes regularly, with the result that my roses are clean, and I have hardly seen a trace of Mildew for the past year.

T.P., Charters Towers

21st March, 1928.

The roses (35) which I had from you have been wonderfully good and, in addition to fine blooms, the bushes are thriving very well, indeed.

H.J.W., McLennan St., Mooroopna, Vic.

Do not mix types for hedges.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.



ALICE AMOS.

SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), F.2.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924).—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha. Up to 5 flowers in a truss, and a colour which stands out and demands attention.

MDLLE FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Like Papa Hemeray, but darker red. Single.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.

RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.

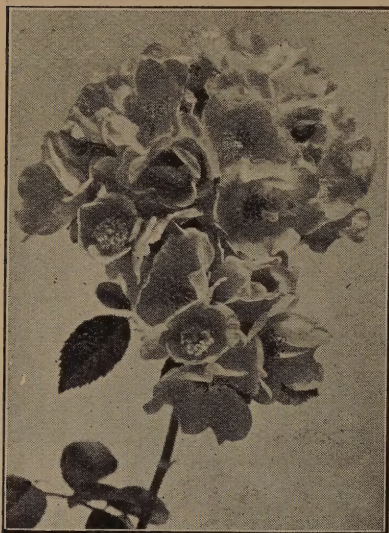
LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 2 or 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

Extract from "The Nurseryman and Seedsman," 2nd Feb., 1928:

With regard to diseases, I am trying out "wood ashes" as a preventive of mildew. Last season I dressed several rows of well-known "mildewers" with about half an inch of "wood ashes" round the roots at pruning time, and found much benefit as a result, they being very free from mildew. The only "black spot" on the place was on Juliet, a notorious plant for this particular disease.

E.P.S., The Boston Rose Farms.

Order early for delivery when suitable.



THE BEACON.

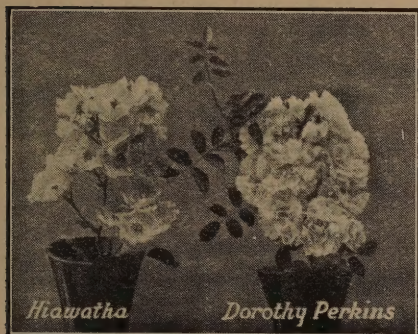
Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.

- CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER** (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.
- CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE** (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.
- TAUSENDSCHON** (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.
- THE BEACON** (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.
- PROSPERITY** (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.
- VEILCHENBLAU** (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.
- PHYLLIS BIDE** (Bide, 1924).—Colour pale gold at base, flushed and shaded a pretty carmine pink towards the edges; the blooms are produced in long loose sprays, and are almost double; handsome foliage, free from mildew; habit is vigorous, the plants grow to more than six feet in height; blooms continuously throughout the summer until late autumn. Growth exceptionally slender.
- MOONLIGHT** (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1913), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters and very freely produced. Sweetly scented.
- MRS. F. W. FLIGHT** (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.
- (10) **TEA RAMBLER** (Paul, 1904), 6.—Coppery pink, changing to salmon pink; tea-scented. E.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER**.—See Excelsa in next section.

For late planting, book early.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist. Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.

HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

ILE DE FRANCE (Aug. Nonin, 1924).—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. Recommended as one of the best of this type.

SANDER'S WHITE (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

(10) **JACOTTE** (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red, very free flowering, semi-double.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

BUSH FIRE (Alister Clark).—A first-rate crimson variety which is superior to many others of the same colour, in that it is highly mildew-resistant.

DR. HUEY (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.

SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers silvery white. Very vigorous climber.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double light pink variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

Heart of Gold is one of the best.

- LORETTO** (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar Rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease-proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.
- ALBERTINE** (Barbier, 1923), 6.—Bright salmon passing to coppery rose, produced freely in clusters. Growth extra vigorous, beautiful glossy foliage.
- ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID** (Chaplin, 1926), 6.—Related to and slightly deeper in colour than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Rather smaller than the parent. E.
- (20) **HEART OF GOLD** (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber. E.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.

- (1) **CAPTAIN BASROGER**, 3.—Crimson.
- (2) **WHITE BATH** (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.
- (3) **ZENOBIA** (Paul, 1892), 3.—Pink.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/9 each; 18/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

- RAMONA** (—), 5.—Identical with *Sinica Anemone* in all respects except the flowers, which are a rosy red. E.
- SINICA ANEMONE** (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.
- SINICA ALBA**, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

- BANKSIA ALBA** (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.
- BANKSIA LUTEA** (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.
- BANKSIA FORTUNEI** (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| AUSTRIAN COPPER , 2. | ROSA HUGONIS , 3. |
| ROSA BRACTEATA , 3 or 5. | ROSA LUCIDA , 2. |
| (The Macartney Rose). | ROSA MOYESII , 4. |
| ROSA BRUNONII , 6. | PERSIAN YELLOW , 2. |

ROSA INDICA.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi superieur and Crimson monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low ledges and borders. Price, 1/9 each; 16/- doz.; £6 per 100; postage extra.

Surface watering encourages Black Spot.

Standard Roses

30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- doz., except where otherwise marked; postage or freight extra. The heights given are approximate only, and indicate the length of the original cutting, and do not include the length of head from the point of budding.

Alexander Hill Gray.
America.
Angele Pernet.
Antoine Rivoire.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.
Belle Seibrecht. — Synonymous Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Betty Uprichard.
Black Boy.
Bloomfield Progress.
Briarcliff.
Chas. P. Kilham.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.
Clarice Goodacre.
Columbia.
Colonel Os. Fitzgerald.
Commonwealth.
Countess of Gosford.
Dame Edith Helen.
Dean Hole.
Duchess of Wellington.
Elegante.
Ethel Somerset.
Edgar M. Burnett.
Etoile de Hollande.
F. J. Looymans
Florex.
Fontanelle.
Frances Gaunt.
Francis Scott Key.
Frau Karl Druschki.
F. W. Dunlop.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
George Dickson.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Dawn, 7/6 ea.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Gleam.
Golden Ophelia.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Gustav Grunerwald.
Gwen Nash.
Hadley.
Hawthorn Crimson.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
John Davison.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.
John C. M. Mensing.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Konigin Carola.
Lady A. Stanley.
Lady Ashtown.
Lady Craig.
Lady Dixon Hartland.
Lady H. Maglona.
Lady Hillingdon.

Lady Maureen Stewart.
Lady Roberts.
Laurent Carle.
Lilian Moore.
Lord Charlemont.
Los Angeles.
Lucinda.
Mabel Morse.
Madame Abel Chatenay.



Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Jules Bouche.
Madame Jules Grolez.
Madame Segond Weber.
Maman Cochet.
Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Midnight Sun.
Miss M. Manifold.
Miss Willmott.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Mrs. A. R. Barraclough.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Mrs. Beatty.
Mrs. Bryce Allen.
Mrs. Beckwith.
Mrs. C. J. Bell.

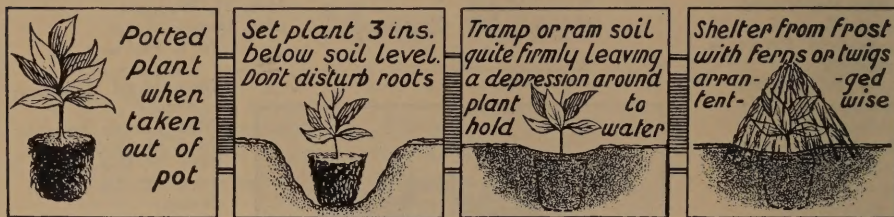
Mrs. Courtney Page.
Mrs. C. Lamplough.
Mrs. David McKee.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. E. Willis.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. Henry Morse.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. H. R. Darling-ton.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher.
Mrs. Mackellar.
Mrs. T. Roosevelt.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.
Naomi
Nellie Parker.
Norman Lambert.
Ophelia.
Old Gold.
Padre.
Phoebe.
Pilgrim.
Queenie Robinson.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. Williamson.
Rev. F. Page Roberts.
Rhea Reid.
Rose Marie.
Roselandia.
Richard E. West.
Sensation.
Sovereign.
Sunburst.
Sunstar.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madame Boulet.
Souvenir de Maria Zayas.
Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson.
Souvenir de Sergeant Crette.
Souvenir of Stella Grey.
Shot Silk.
Templar.
Una Wallace.
Vanity.
Warrior.
White Maman Cochet.
W. F. Dreer.
Wilhelm Kordes.
Willowmere.

Always place the stake on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

1. **PLANTS FROM POTS.**—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water



well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. **Plants from the Open Ground** (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Hydrangeas, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be cut early in winter and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

Never disturb the roots of shrubs from pots.

Lagerstroemia



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

The first illustration gives a good idea of correct and incorrect pruning. The framework had been formed by the pruning indicated in the middle of the picture, but the following winter the cuts were wrongly made at the top. As the flowers are produced on the ends of the growths made the same season the cutting should be hard back to the main framework. This ensures good shape, long stems and good blooms.

22nd March, 1928.

I have tried so many roses here with little or no success till I read in your catalogue that "wood ashes" was suitable for roses. This soil did not suit roses at all, but as soon as I put buckets of ashes round the few remaining ones, they have grown splendidly.

Mrs. V.E.S., Coles Bros., Lake Cowal East, Marsden.

12th April, 1928.

Many thanks, indeed, for the plants supplied to me in the past, they are going along well and strong; also for advice given me whenever asked for, which was followed and turned up trumps always.

W.R.H., c/o W.W.C. & Co., 249 Clarence St., Sydney.

13th April, 1928.

I want only the best rooted specimens that perhaps it is unnecessary for me to add this, since the collection you sent me in 1925 was better than any I have ever received during the past thirty years.

J.R.R., School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, Vic.

If in doubt, write for advice.

Evergreen Hibiscus



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

Cut back all hardy evergreen shrubs **after** flowering. Pruning consists of cutting out any dead or weak wood and shaping the plant. Tender evergreens like Hibiscus, Acalyphas or other subtropical subjects are best pruned just before the spring growth commences, as frost will then not injure the young growths.

22nd April, 1928.

The 60 or 70 roses I obtained from you have turned out more fully up to expectation that I even anticipated. The plants were packed excellently, and arrived as fresh as when taken out of the ground by you.

G.W.F., Boort, Vic.

19th May, 1928.

The roses reached me safely on the 15th. I did not open the parcel until to-day, as we were having a very cold snap. I found them beautifully fresh, thanks to your careful packing.

Miss A.M.P., 19 Queen St., Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tas.

15th May, 1928.

With the roses I got from you last year, I received 21 in all, and each one was a success, not one a failure.

W.B., 32 Peninsula Rd., Maylands, Perth, W.A.

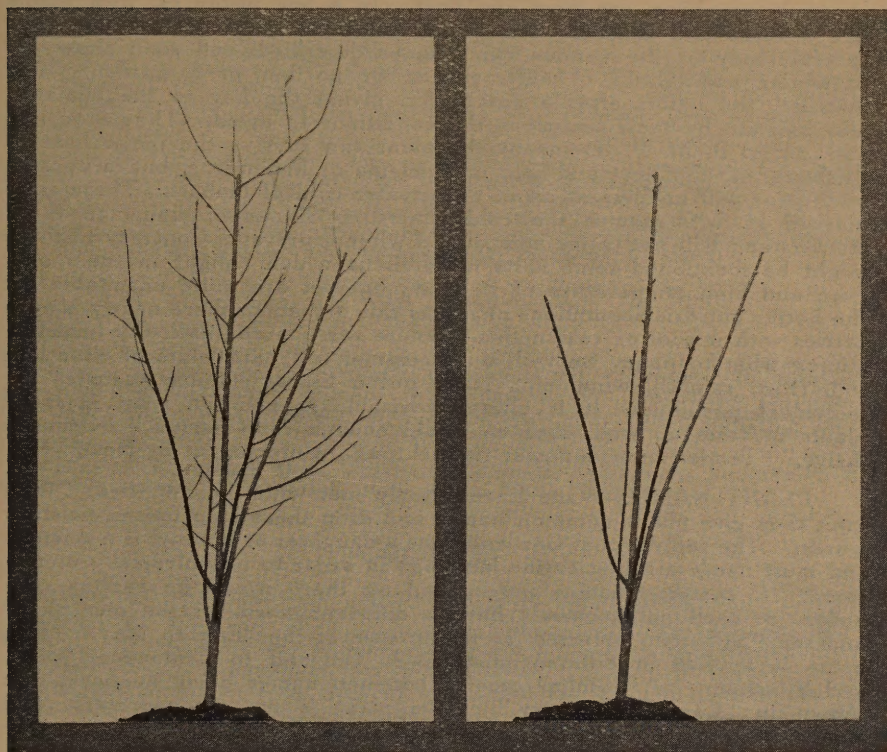
15th May, 1928.

Many thanks for your very fine detailed catalogue, which reached us by last Australian mail. We wish to congratulate you on your correct and straightforward descriptions. This is what catalogues should be, as so many of them describe their plants as being all first class.

Messrs. D. & D., Nurserymen, New Plymouth, N.Z.

Your success is our first consideration

Double Flowering Peach



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

After forming the main framework of branches, pruning of these trees consists of cutting back to the main stems all the laterals **after** each flowering. The length and number of main branches must be determined by the vigour of the tree.

17th May, 1928.

I always recommend you as the best "rose" firm in Australia, and am very pleased with roses which I had from you during some years back.

H.A., 180 Murray St., Perth, West Aust.

31st May, 1928.

The roses arrived safely and in perfect order, most beautifully packed.

Mrs. L.L., Cudgewa Station, Cudgewa, Vic.

28th May, 1928.

I am so pleased with things sent last week. I am sending another order.

Mrs. J. McP., 281 Keppel St., Bathurst.

Join a Rose Society and keep up to date.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Frost is often the deciding factor against success.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cerasus (E), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), *Gardenia (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), *Lochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Poinciana (D), *Poinsettia (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), *Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenoporum (E), *Jacaranda (E), Lagunaria (E), *Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), *Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D), *Tristania (E).

Conifers.—All except *Abies*, *Araucaria imbricata*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Cupressus Lawsonsiana aurea*, *Ginkgo*, *Retinospora*, *Taxus*, *Wellingtonia*.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), *Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), *Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

Crotalaria laburnifolia, *Feijoa sellowiana*, *Grevillea Banksii* *Fosterii*, *Hibiscus* (all Evergreen sorts), *Lasiandra Edwardsii*, *Lasiandra grandiflora*, *Sesbania tripettii*, *Abutilon*, *Ardisia*, *Acalypha*, *Arduina*, *Bauhinia*, *Browallia*, *Brugmansia*, *Brunfelsia*, *Buddleia*, *Callistemon*, *Cassia*, *Dombeya*, *Duranta*, *Erythrina*, *Eugenia*, *Eupatorium*, *Gardenia*, *Graptophyllum*, *Grevillea*, *Heliotrope*, *Hydrangea*, *Inga*, *Lochroma*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Lasiandra*, *Ligustrum*, *Murraya*, *Mussaenda*, *Nandina*, *Nerium*, *Ochna*, *Plumbago*, *Plumieria*, *Poinciana*, *Poinsettia*, *Rhamphiolepis*, *Rondeletia*, *Spartium*, *Strelitzia*, *Tecoma*.

Trees.

Calodendron, *Camphora*, *Castanospermum*, *Ficus*, *Grevillea*, *Harpephyllum*, *Jacaranda*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Lagunaria*, *Macadamia*, *Melia*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Schinus*, *Stenocarpus*, *Sterculea*, *Syncarpia*, *Tristania*.

Conifers.—*Araucarias* (except *imbricata*), *Podocarpus elatus*, *Pinus insignis*, *Juniperus*, *Taxodium*, *Cupressus*.

Climbers.

Antigonon, *Beaumontia*, *Bignonia*, *Bougainvillea*, *Dolichos*, *Ficus*, *Gelsemium*, *Jasminum*, *Lonicera*, *Mandevillea*, *Passiflora*, *Phaseolus*, *Quisqualis*, *Rhynchospermum*, *Solanum*, *Stephanotis*, *Stigmaphyllon*, *Tacsonia*, *Thunbergia*, *Wistaria*.

Carefully select according to climate.

Hobart and Mountain Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Aucuba (E), Benthania (D), Buddleia (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E), Choisya (E), Clethra (E), Clanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Edwardsia (E), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Hibiscus syriacus (D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Punica (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Sambucus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), and all Conifers except Araucaria excelsa and A. Cunninghamii.

Trees.

Acer (D), Aesculus (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Betula (D), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Crataegus (E and D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia Guilfoyii (D), Clematis (D), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Passiflora (E), Tacsonia (E), Wistaria (D).

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Acacia (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E), Benthania (D), Boronia (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Cercis (D), Choisya (E), Clanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Habbrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), *Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenoporum (E), *Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobeia (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*In warm spots only and planted in late spring to escape damage by frost.

Carefully study the climate map.

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Acalypha (E), Agatheia (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Aster (Perennial), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Croton (E), Cuphea (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Gynerium (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (E), Hypericum (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhipidolophis (E), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana, Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E), Toxicophlaea (E).

Suitable Trees.

Acacia podalyriaefolia (E), Backhousia (E), Brassia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Ceratonia (E), Davidsonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina, Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Robinia (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D and E), Tamarix (D).

Suitable Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Cobaea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Heeria (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Medeola (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia.

Suitable Conifers.

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii, Cupressus, Funebris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Lawsoniana, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus. Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Arduina (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Benthamia (D), Boronia (E), Brassia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Cassia (E), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Metrosideros (E), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhipidolophis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Tupidanthus (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Catalpa (D), Ceratopetalum (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E), Syncarpia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Ouisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

29th April, 1928.

Last year when I was in Kohat, the next military station to this, I saw some lovely roses, which Mrs. A.H. told me she had got from you. They were flowering beautifully when I saw them in November.

Brevet. Col. G.G.E.W., 6th D.C.O. Lancers, Bannu, India.

8th June, 1928.

Last year I ordered from you over eighty roses, mostly of the bush type, and, though, planted in September, NOT ONE has died. Within two months they were flowering and continued profusely the whole Summer. Rev. F. Page Roberts did particularly well, and also Etoile de Hollande, many of the stems of both being quite two feet in length.

Mrs. D.G.O., Ilparran, Glen Innes.

11th June, 1928.

Many thanks for your prompt attention. The roses opened up well, and if they are only half as good as those which you sent me in Goulburn, and which gave us such exquisite pleasure for several years (the purchaser of the house still raves about the roses), I shall have nothing to complain of. A satisfied customer is a great asset. I've sent you at least a dozen purchasers, and all are pleased.

E.H.D., c/o The Bulletin, 214 George St. North, Sydney.

22nd June, 1928.

Our orders for rose trees were received and in good order. The packing was the best we have seen.

W. Nurseries, Hastings, N.Z.

14th June, 1928.

I have your last catalogue. There is no other Rose publication I prize so highly.

Dr. E.M.M., 24 Poinsettia St., Santa Ana, Cal.

5th August, 1928.

I am out to do my best for the firm that has given me the best treatment and satisfaction. I have now 200 rose bushes, and I am pleased to say that my garden is 100% Hazlewood's bushes.

C.R.R., George St., Bowen, Qld.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

ASTERS (Perennial).—These are recent importations of the popular Michaelmas Daisies.

See Herbaceous List for Varieties.

ACER NEGUNDO ARGENTEA VARIEGATA, D.20.—Any tree with foliage that will make a break in the almost universal green colour will always be sure of a welcome. This is a silver-leaved form of *Acer negundo*, the box elder of North America. H.M.Mt.S. 5/- each.

ACER NEGUNDO AUREA VARIEGATA, D.20.—A golden form of the above. H.M.Mt.S. 5/- each.

ACER POLYMORPHUM.—In previous years the select forms of Japanese Maples have generally been grafted on inarched plants supplied by Japanese nurseries. Packing, freight and losses have always increased costs, but this year we are able to offer nice young plants raised locally from seed which come fairly true to the parent forms. These seedling plants offer an opportunity to procure these beautiful foliaged forms at a much lower price and they are recommended with every confidence. *Atropurpureum* and *dissectum* forms only available. H.M.Mt., and in bush houses or similar positions in S. 3/6 each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS ALBA.—A white flowered form of this very beautiful climbing plant. The blooms are produced in long sprays and are unexcelled for decoration. The plants offered are raised from seed, but appear to come true. Suitable for B.R. and S. zones only. 2/6 each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS, Shell Pink.—A light form of the old rose pink variety which should prove a very welcome addition. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA, E.—A hardy graceful shrub from 3 to 4 feet in height at maturity, and bearing large quantities of small yellow flowers in spring. Suitable for all the colder climates. 2/6 each.

BERBERIS WILSONII, E.3.—A shrub from China, named after Mr. E. H. Wilson, who has introduced many new plants from that country. Golden yellow flowers in summer, followed by red berries in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2/6 each. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. A.B.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA.—Single Pink. This is a small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit, and, when in bloom, is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but a really graceful bloom. H.M.Mt.S. 3/6 each.

CANTUA DEPENDENS, E.6.—A handsome shrub from Peru. Though discovered in 1849, it seems to have almost dropped out of cultivation. The foliage is small, and the trumpet-shaped flowers (over two inches long) are pale pink at the base, shading to a rich crimson cerise. They are borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and hang downwards in most graceful fashion. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. A.B.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE, D.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to *Plumbago* and produces deep sky blue flowers over a long season. The plants are shrubby and grow from 3 to 5 feet in height. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. 2/6.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS, D.—The large white flowers of *Clematis montana* are well known, and this variety with pink flowers and pretty red foliage will be a welcome addition to the list of climbing plants. H.M.Mt.S. 3/- each.

CRATAEGUS CORDATA.—A graceful foliaged variety of Hawthorn valued for its rich autumnal tinted leaves. Plants grow about 20 feet high. One of the best for autumn foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/6 each.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (Arizona cypress), E.20.—A hardy cypress of spreading upright habit with grey green foliage that gives a welcome break in colour. Makes an excellent specimen. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. Highly suitable for dry climate conditions. It is being extensively planted in the new Garden City at Canberra. 2/6 each; 28/- dozen.

DIPLACUS, Mrs. A. Scholes.—A new variety with deep crimson flowers, very dark. Quite a new colour break in these desirable shrubs. 3 feet. 2/6.

EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON ROSEA.—A particularly fine flowering gum attaining a height of 20 feet, and having a graceful weeping habit that is further

Many new plants are being tested.

emphasised by the heavy trusses of rose pink flowers. The foliage of this tree is quite a feature; narrow leaves about 4 inches long and about a quarter inch wide, giving a very pleasing effect. Specially recommended for avenues and street planting. A.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

GREVILLEA DALLACHIANA, E.3.—A dwarf native shrub, with a particularly bushy habit of growth and dainty small foliage. The flowers are tubular and, though small, are borne in great profusion, and are a rich rosy red tipped with cream. Spring. Hardy everywhere. 2/- each.

HIBISCUS JULIUS CAMFIELD, E.6.—An excellent variety raised by the late George Harwood, but apparently never disseminated. The flowers are single, of a rich crimson colour, with a dark maroon eye, and are of enormous size. The plant is free flowering in habit, and is recommended as a splendid addition. B.R.S. 2/- each.

HYDRANGEAS.—These flowers have been receiving considerable attention from hybridists in Europe, and many new and beautiful and greatly improved varieties are being tested. With the exception of the whites the colours vary according to soil conditions and it is quite impossible to indicate particular shades without knowing the class of soil and treatment each plant will receive. Ironstone soils invariably produce blue, and where iron is absent or unavailable the colours always work towards pink in direct proportion to the iron content of soil or water supplied. While thoroughly recommending these new introductions as a great advance over older types, no guarantee as to colour is possible. The colour is only indicated where the flower is white.

Domotoi.—A wonderful variety producing enormous heads of semi-double flowers which require light shade for best results. 3/-.

Elmar.—A fine variety of dwarf habit. Flowers highly fringed. 3/-.

F. Mathes.—Very large heads of good shape. 2/6.

Gertrude Glahn.—Extra large truss with plants of dwarf habit. 3/-.

Germaine Moulliere.—Pure white. Large trusses of fringed flowers. 2/6.

Goliath.—Large heads. Tall growing. 3/-.

Ideal.—Large and free blooming. 2/6.

La Marne.—Enormous individual flowers and extra large truss. 2/6.

Lancelot.—Large trusses of slightly fringed flowers. 3/-.

Marechal Foch.—Large trusses. Very free bloomer. 3/-.

Madame A. Riverain.—Very prolific bloomer. 2/6.

Matador.—Very attractive. 2/6.

Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Very large heads. 2/6.

Neige Orleanaise.—White. 3/-.

Niedersachsen.—Large truss. 2/6.

Prince Bleu.—Very fine. 3/-.

Rubis.—Immense trusses. 3/-.

Pasteur.—One of the best varieties. 3/-.

Parsifal.—Fringed flowers. 3/-.

Splendour.—Large heads. 3/-.

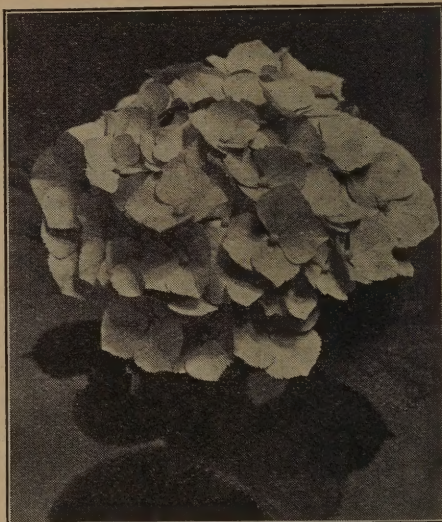
Triumph.—Large trusses. 2/6.

Yvonne Cayeux.—Large heads. 3/-.

LASIANDRA EDWARDSII ROBUSTA.—A welcome addition to the list of hardy dwarf shrubs, the result of clever hybridising by a well known Victorian craftsman. The plants are dwarf and compact and produce blooms as large as grandiflora and as freely as macrantha. It is hardier and more vigorous than grandiflora, flowering freely through the winter months. Suitable everywhere except in Mt. 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM CITRATUM.—A local coastal N.S. Wales variety of Tea Tree producing sprays of white bloom, but valued most for the citral contained in the leaves. In this respect it compares favourably with Aloysia and Backhousia, both of which have similar lemon scented foliage. This variety makes a good hedge. B.R.S. 2/- each.

LONICERA NITIDA.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. Hardy everywhere. 2/- each; 6 or more plants at the rate of 18/- doz.



Read carefully the note on Hydrangea colour.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS.—A small shrub growing 8 to 10 feet, and perfectly hardy in all climates. The young foliage is a rich deep red colour, giving the appearance of a plant in full bloom. As foliage ages it turns green, and the plant should then be lightly trimmed back, and each successive growth repeats the brilliant colour of the young foliage. This is one of the real gems of the shrubbery. 2/6 each.

PLUMIERIA ROSEA.—A pink flowered form of the well known Frangipanni with a more compact form of growth. Suitable for B.R.S. only in warm frost free places. 3/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA LASIANTHOS.—A native shrub growing 12 to 15 feet high and producing in spring beautiful blue flowers. Denser growth than Ovalifolia and darker green foliage. A.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.—A native shrub of the highest excellence. Simply covered in spring with rich purple blooms of distinctive character. Plants are always in great demand, and sell on sight. A.M.S. 2/- each.

SALIX COERULEA (The Cricket Bat Willow).—An upright growing tree attaining a height of 80 feet or more in England, with a corresponding girth. It is an extremely rapid grower, and as the national game shows no sign of declining, there are distinct possibilities for its commercial exploitation in Australia. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other, and with an increasing scarcity in England, the price of the timber runs to as much as 12/- a cubic foot (sometimes more). Hardy everywhere, but does best near water. 2/- each.

VERONICA BLUE GEM.—There is always a demand for small shrubs 3 or 4 feet high. This variety has small leaves and lavender blue flowers. Hardy everywhere except B. and R. 2/- each.

VERONICA LA SEDUISANTE.—Broad, shiny leaves, the under surface suffused deep red, and flowers of a purplish crimson. Hardy everywhere, except B. and R. 2/- each.

A collection of untried West Australian native plants has been secured, but at present it is not possible to include a list. This will be available to all enquirers after May, 1929.

10th August, 1928.

The rose plants you sent me through Mr. H. arrived in good order. They were beautifully packed, and I am very pleased with them. I should also like to add that the roses I obtained from you last year have grown well, and I have had some very fine blooms from them.

Mrs. J.W.B., 2 Bath St., Battery Point, Hobart, Tas.

26th July, 1928.

The fifty roses which you selected for me have arrived in good condition. Thanks for your very careful packing.

D.S., 51 Clotilde St., Mount Lawler, W.A.

26th June, 1928.

The Roses arrived in perfect order, and I am more than pleased with the quality of same, which are all very fine plants, and I feel sure that they will prove as satisfactory as those I obtained from you last year.

G.W.F., Boort, Vic.

24th June, 1928.

I received the roses, and I was very pleased at the packing of them, and the plants were the best I have had from anyone up to the present date. The stocks were just a nice size, and they had plenty of nice strong growth at the tops of them. If you can always give me plants like them you will always get my order when I want Roses.

L.O.E., 187 Glenlyon Rd., East Brunswick, Vic.

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

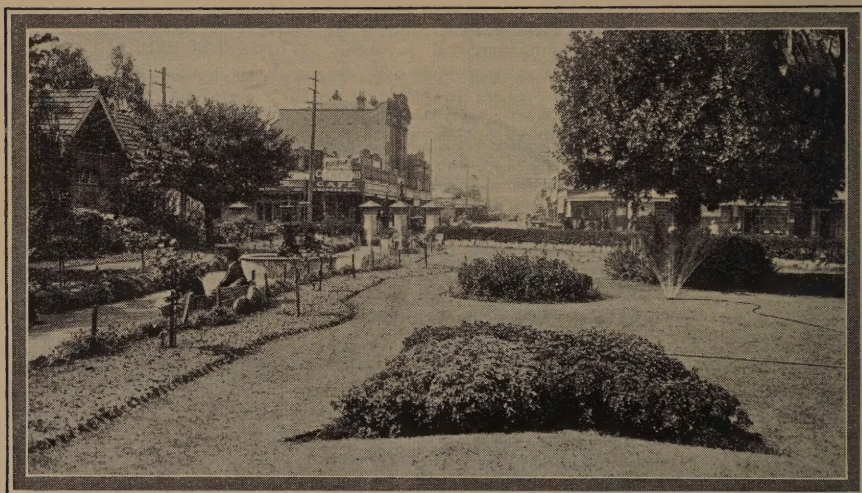
TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



St. John's Park, Parramatta.

This beautiful little park adjoins the historic St. John's Church, Parramatta. It is a striking instance of the value of Garden Craft in enhancing the dignity and beauty of public and private buildings. In addition it provides the restful and quiet setting so appropriate for a church property. Gardens such as these are rightly considered in the light of an asset, both to the town and the body responsible for their creation.

PRICES.—Some items are marked 2/- each, 18/- doz. This is a special cut rate, and only applies to varieties so marked. All other 2/- lines are 22/- per dozen.

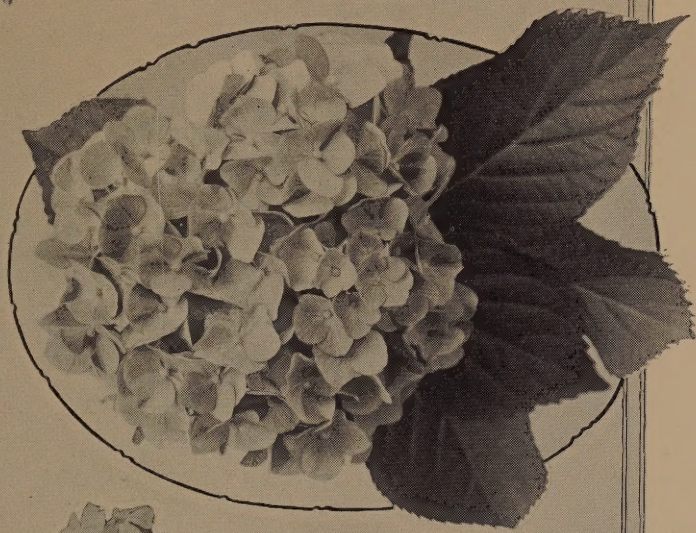
	s. d.		s. d.
ABELIA. —(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician.)		Eclipse, E.6. —Orange scarlet, veined purple	2 0
Uniflora, E.4. — Pretty dwarf shrub, producing lilaceous pink tubular flowers. A.B. M.P.S.	2 0	Emperor, E.4. —Dark crimson ..	2 0
ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.S.P.		Rosae-florum, E.6. —Rosy pink	2 0
Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow)		Souvenir de Bonn, E.10. —Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet	2 0
E.6. —Pure white	2 0	Vexillarium, E.3. —Small dull crimson flowers with yellow petals. Two varieties available—green and variegated	2 0
Cloth of Gold, E.6. —Yellow ...	2 0	ACACIA FALSE. —See Robinia.	
		ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Aus-	

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE.



HYDRANGEA MARECHAL FOCH.



BUDDLEIA NANHOENSIS.

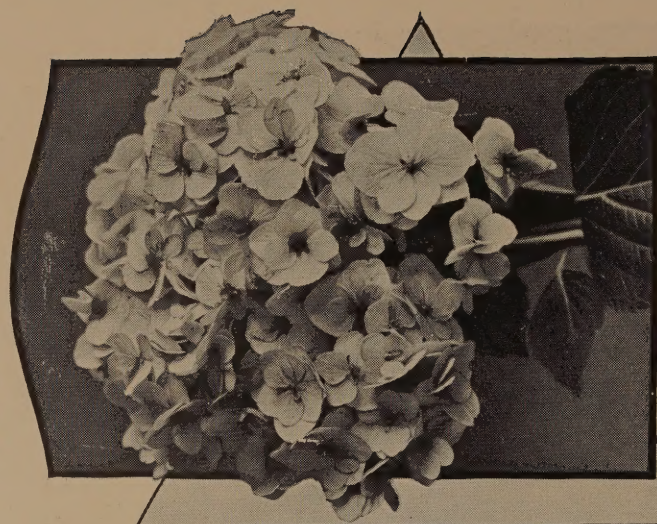


Novelty shrubs of merit.

BOUGAINVILLEA MAGNIFICA TRAILLII.
The best all round variety.



HYDRANGEA DOMITOI.
An excellent new semi-double variety.



EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA.
The red flowering gum.



ACACIA—Continued.

s. d.

tralian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

accola, E.12.—A rare and beautiful variety with very narrow leaves. Spring. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0

baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter. 16/- doz. 1 6

cyanophylla (Blue leaved), E.20.—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

decurrens, E.20. The Black Wattle.—Deep golden yellow flowers. Winter 2 0

dealbata (Dealbatus, white-washed) E.20.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter 2 0

elata (Tall), E.30.—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer .. 2 0

podalyriaefolia (Podalyria leaved), E.20.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

pyncantha, Golden Wattle, E.30.—The leaves of this wattle are much broader than in other varieties. Though found also in Victoria and part of N.S.W., it is sometimes known as South Australian Wattle. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0

spectabilis (Showy), E.10.—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring 2 0

ACER. Maple.—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

negundo argentea variegata. (See Special Items.)

platanoides, D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt. 2 6

polymorphum (poly, many, morphum, a shape), D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings 2 6

atropurpureum, D.6. Leaves about three inches across. Dark red in Spring, then change to green, and again become dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

dissectum, D.4. Leaves are deeply serrated, green in Spring, changing to rich dark red in Autumn. H.M. Mt. from 7 6

dissectum atropurpureum, D.4. Leaves similar to above, but the young leaves in Spring are dark red, changing later to green, and again to dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

osakazuki, D.6.—Leaves are deeply serrated, green in Spring, changing to red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

reticulatum, D.6.—Yellowish green leaves with a network of dark green veins. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

—These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush-house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown.

pseudo platanus, D.50. Sycamore or false plane.—H.M.Mt. 2 6
(See also Special Items.)

AESCULUS.—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

- hippocastanum** (Hippoc, a horse; castanon, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.), D.40.—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 6
- rubicunda**, D.20. Pink chestnut.—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommended generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt. 3 0
- AGONIS**.—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds.)
- flexuosa** (flexible), E.30.—A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- AMYGDALUS**.—(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)
- persica** (Persian), D.10.—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- pollardi**, D.15.—A single pink flowering variety, blooming before the double flowered peaches. Very attractive in early Spring 2 0
- ANGOPHORA**.—(Aggos a vessel, phero to bear, alluding to the shape of the fruit.)
- lanceolatus**, E.40.—The so-called "red gum" of the Sydney district. The bark is reddish pink, and the young shoots provide the red "gum tips" which in recent years have become so popular for decoration. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- ARBUTUS**.—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" but never a second.
- unedo**, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree.—White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA**.—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
- crenulata** (Full of Notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B.R.S. 2 6
- ARDUINA**.—Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
- bispinosa grandiflora** (Two spined, large flowered), E.6.—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- ARTEMISIA**.—Artemis, one of the names of Diana. Wormwood. Sometimes called "old man."
- argentea**, E.4.—Strong smelling silvery foliage and yellow flowers 2 0
- ASH**.—See Fraxinus.



Flowering Peach

Striped, showing the habit of this variety to produce occasional red flowers.

ALOYSIA.—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as Lippia.

citriodora, D.8. Lemon scented verberna.—If the lemon scent is all that is required, Backhousia citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer 2 0

Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.

- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name.) s. d.
japonica aurea, E.4. The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse of York.
citriodora, E.18. A native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- BAMBUSA.**—(Bambos its Indian name.)
Alphonse Karri, E.6.—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems ... 2 6
Arundinaria Hindsii, E.10.—A slender growing ornamental variety of Bamboo suitable for tubs or specimens 2 6
Arundinaria Hindsii graminea, E.6.—A diminutive form of the preceding variety 2 6
Arundinaria Simoni, E.15.—A strong erect variety with handsome deep green foliage 2 6
auricoma, E.2.—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 6
Phyllostachys nigra, E.15.—The black Bamboo. An ornamental variety suitable for specimens or tubs. The canes make useful stakes for small plants in the garden 2 6
- BANANA.**—See *Musa*.
- BAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.R.S. 2 6
purpurea, E.12.—Large purple flowers; beautiful, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- BEECH.**—See *Fagus*.
- BEGONIA.**—(Mons. Begon was a French Patron of Botany.) Although Begonias are generally listed as bush house plants, the tall tree-growing varieties are extensively planted in the garden, and are therefore listed here with Shrubs. They require shelter from strong winds and partial shade, but are quite hardy in all climates except Hobart. M. & Mt.
carnea, E.6.—Large pale green leaves and great bunches of rosy pink flowers 1 6
corallina, E.6.—Leaves edged red, flowers rich scarlet ... 1 6
Mabel Roseby, E.6. — Pretty bronze foliage, under side red, flowers creamy white, and not as profuse as the above 1 6
Smithii, E.6.—Bronze foliage, thickly spotted white, large pink flowers 1 6
- BENTHAMIA.**—George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist. Spring.
fragifera (Strawberry fruited.) E.12.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 0
- BERBERIS.**—The Barberry (Berberis is its Arabian name.)
aquifolium, E.6.—Hardy evergreen suitable for the coldest climates, flowers yellow. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
Darwinii, E.6. — Dark shining foliage, with rich orange clusters of flowers. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
Thunbergii, D.6.—The foliage of this variety turns to a purplish red in Autumn. The flowers are yellow, followed by red berries. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
Wilsonii.—See Special Items. We can also supply the ordinary variety *Berberis vulgaris* and *B. vulgaris purpurea* 1 6
- BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.**—See *Poinciana*.
- BORONIA.**—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring.
megastigma (Large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering. H.M.Mt.P.S. from 2 6
- BOTTLE BRUSH.**—See *Callistemon*.
- BRACHYCHITON.**—See *Sterculia*.
- BRACHYSEMA.**
lanceolatum.—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches, in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed of situations. 2 6



Browallia Jamiesonii.

BRASSAIA.—

actinophylla (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel), **E.15.**—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. **B.R.S.** 2 6

BROOM.—See *Spartium*.

BROWALLIA.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linnaeus.)

Jamiesoni (Jamieson's), **E.6.**—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. **A.B.P.S.** 2 0

BRUGMANSIA.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.

Knightii (Knight's), **E.10.**—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. **A.B.H.Mt.P.R.S.** 2 0

BRUNFELSIA.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. This is a choice free flowering shrub, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer.

latifolia (Broad leaved), **E.6.**—Lavender flowers with white eye. **B.R.S.** 2 6

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.)

Davidii, **E.10.**—Dark purple. An improved form of *Magnifica* 2 0

magnifica, **E.10.**—Dark purple . 2 0

Nanhoensis, **E.5.**—Heliotrope. s. d.
A dwarf growing form of *Veitchiana* 2 0

Veitchiana, **E.10.**—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 2 0

Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.

BUXUS (pykno, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). Box.

arborea, **E.4.**—A slow-growing dwarf shrub of very compact habit 2 0

sempervirens, **E.3.**—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, 7/6 doz.; 50/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON (Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) Bottle Brush.—A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring

acuminata, **E.8.**—Larger blooms and richer colour than *lanceolatus* 2 0

coccinea, **E.10.**—Scarlet 2 0

lanceolatus, **E.10.** (Lance leaved)—Scarlet 2 0

CALODENDRON (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree.)—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.

capense, **E.40.**—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. **A.B.M.P.S.** 2 0



Calodendron is a beautiful flowering tree.

CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus or Kamel.) Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining to ten or twelve feet, and valued for their profusion of bloom in the winter. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat.

	s.	d.
Angelo Cocchi. White striped rose	3	0
Bonomiana. White, occasionally marked pink	3	0
Candidissima. Large pure white ..	3	0
C. H. Hovey. Dark crimson ..	3	0
Great Eastern. Bright red, semi-double	3	0
Harriet Beecher Sheather. Salmon pink	3	0
Isabella. White. Late flowering	3	0
Lady Parker. Deep rose	3	0
Lady St. Clair. Pale pink	3	0
Metallica. Very dark red	3	0
Prince Frederick William. Light pink	3	0
Red Waratah. Bright red	3	0
Single Red, Single White. These are the original types, and not as stiff and formal as the ordinary varieties	3	0
White Waratah. White, with yellow stamens	3	0
Sasanqua. See special Items.		

CAMPORA (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.

officinalis, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally. 18/- doz. 2 0

CANTUA.—See Special Items.

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See Protea.

CAROB TREE.—See Ceratonia.

CARYOPTERIS. — (Literally "Winged Fruit.")

mastacanthus, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

CASIMIROA. — (After Cardinal Casimiro Gomez.)

edulis, E.20. — The Mexican Apple. An uncommon fruiting tree, native of Mexico, and suitable for A.B.M.P.S. zones. The trees bear when about 7 years old, and the fruit is described as having a delicious pear-like taste. It is quite distinct from the ordinary well-known apple, and belongs to a totally different family 2 6

CASSIA.—Kasia was its old Greek name.

artemisioides, E.6.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Summer 2 0

Candolleana (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn 2 0

didymobotrya, E.6.—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the "Diggers." Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. 2 6



Catalpa Speciosa.

CASTANOSPERMUM (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed). The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.

australis, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

CATALPA.—The Indian name. Summer.

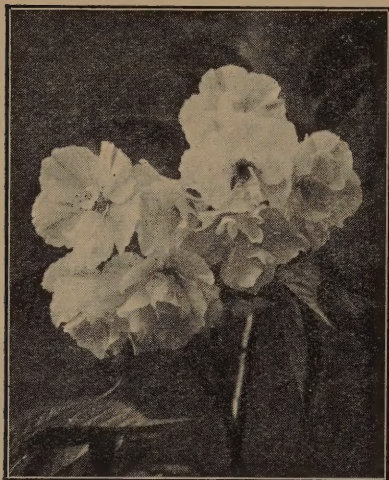
Bungei, D.10. (Bunge's.) — Greenish yellow, with red spots 2 0

speciosa, D.20. (Beautiful.)—White and purple 2 0

syringaeifolia, D.20. (Lilac-leaved.)—White 2 0

CEANOTHUS.—A name of doubtful application. s. d.

Gloire de Versailles, D.8.—
Lavender blue blooms on long
spikes. Spring 3 0



Flowering Cherry.

CEDAR.—See Cedrus, Juniperus, or Melia.

CERASUS.—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.

lauro-cerasus, E.20.—Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 16/- doz. 1 6
lusitanica, E.20.—Portugal Laurel. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring.

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink 2 6
Mt. Fuji.—Semi-double white .. 2 6
Sieboldii roses superba, darker than J. H. Veitch. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney 2 6

CERATONIA.—(Keraton, a horn or pod.) siliqua (Podded), E.20.—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 2 0

CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).

apetalum, E.40.—The large leaved Christmas Bush. Requires plenty of moisture to do well. Summer. H.Mt.S. 2 0

gumiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower

will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. S. from 2 0

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE.—See Special Items.

CERCIS.—The Scriptural Judas Tree is Siliquastrum. Spring.

canadensis (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red. A.H.Mt.P.S. ... 2 6
siliquastrum, D.20.—Red. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name.) nocturnum (Night flowering), D.8.—Greenish white flowers in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
purpureum, E.6.—Purple red flowers. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

CHAMAELAUCIUM.—A name of doubtful origin.)

uncinatum, E.5.—The Geraldton Wax Flower. A graceful flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. It always attracts considerable attention by its delicately coloured tea-



tree like flowers, which are produced in Spring. It requires a well-drained position, and is frequently killed by over watering in winter. A.M.P.S. 3 0

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

- s. d.
- CHINESE HAWTHORN.**—See Photinia.
- CHINESE LANTERN.**—See Abutilon.
- CHIONANTHUS** (Chion, snow, and anthos, a flower), the fringe tree.
—A very beautiful tree when in flower, being a mass of white.
- Virginica, D.30.**—Does best in a moist situation. H.M.Mt. S. 2 6
- CHOISYA** (In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist.).
- ternata** (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves), E.4.
—A pretty white flowered dwarf shrub, suitable either for hot or cold climates. Spring 2 0
- CHORIZEMA.**—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink.)
- cordata, E.3.**—A dwarf, free flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. The orange and red pea-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes produced in great profusion. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- ilicifolia, E.3.**—Similar to the previous variety, but the spikes are longer, and lend themselves to decoration more readily. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- CHRISTIA.**—Synonymous with Strophanthus capensis.
- grandiflora, E.5.**—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. Summer. A.B.S.P. 2 0
- CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See ceratopetalum.
- CLETHRA.**—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
- arborea** (Tree-like), E.12.—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M. Mt. Summer 2 6
- CLIANTHUS.**—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring
- punicus, E.6.**—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6
- COPROSMA.**—
- Baueriana picturata, E.6.**—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2 6
- Baueriana variegata, E.6.**—Leaves heavily margined, creamy yellow 2 6
- lucida.**—(Shining), 16/- doz. .. 1 6
Splendid hedge plant for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.
- CORAL TREE.**—See Erythrina.
- COTONEASTER.**—(Literally Quince-like.) Spring
- buxifolia** (Box leaved), E.4.—White 2 0
- microphylla** (Small leaved), E.4 2 0
- Simonsii** (Simon's.), D.8.—Small white flowers followed by red berries 2 0
- s. d.
- francheti, E.8.**—Handsome arching, canes heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter. Spring 2 0
Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CRATAEGUS.**—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called hawthorn or May, but as Spirea is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring.
- Carrieri, D.18.**—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended 2 6
- crenulata, E.8.**—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge, 18/- doz., A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur), D.8.—Flowers white, tinged red. Lovely Autumn foliage and red fruit 2 6
- oxyacantha, D.12.** (Sharp thorned).—Double crimson 2 6
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double pink 2 6
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double white 2 6
- pyracantha, E.8.**—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- pyracantha angustifolia, E.8.**—White flowers in spring followed by orange berries in autumn. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- CREPE MYRTLE.**—See Lagerstroemia.
- CRICKET BAT WILLOW.**—See Salix Coerulea in special items.
- CROTALARIA.**—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)
- laburnifolia, E.8.**—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greeny yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- CUPHEA.**—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods.) Summer.
- zorullensis, E.4.**—Yellow and red 2 0
- platycentra, E.2.**—Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white, 16/- doz. 1 6
Hardy everywhere except show regions.
- CYDONIA.**—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.)
- japonica** (Japanese), D.6.—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japanica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name 2 0



**CRATAEGUS
CRENULATA**

- | | s. d. |
|--|-------|
| moerloosii, D.4.—White and pink flowers on the same branch | 2 0 |
| nivalis, D.4.—White | 2 0 |
| rosea, D.4.—A pleasing pink | 2 6 |
| rubra grandiflora, D.4.—A rich bright red | 2 6 |
| Sargenti, D.4.—Apricot | 2 6 |
| Suitable for all climates except B. and R. Prune after flowering. | |
| CYPHOMANDRA. — ("Kypthoma," a hump. Notice the anthers.) | |
| betacea (Beet-like.), E.10.—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B.R.S. | |
| | 2 0 |
| CYTISUS. —Originally found in Cynthus. | |
| laburnum, D.12.—Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except Brisbane and R. | |
| | 2 0 |
| This plant takes several years to flower. Spring. | |
| stenopetalus. A quick-growing shrub similar to Genista fragrans, but flower heads are much larger. Blooms the first year. Spring | |
| | 2 0 |
| DAPHNE. —The Nymph of Grecian fable. | |
| odora, E.3.—White flowers, from | 3 6 |
| rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained | 5 0 |
| Suitable everywhere except B. They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist, shady position. Winter. | |

DAVIDSONIA.—(Named after its discoverer.) s. d.

pruriens, E.15.—A tall shrub, producing reddish flowers followed by purple fruits. A native of northern New South Wales and Queensland. Spring. B. & R. 2 6

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.) Wedding Bells. Spring.

candidissima flora plena, D.4.—Double white 2 0

gracilis, D.2.—Double white, very dwarf grower 2 0

rosea flora plena, D.4.—Double pink 2 0

Pride of Rochester, D.4.—Double white flowers. The lower side of outer petals pink 2 0

Free flowering shrubs, valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

DIERVILLA.—Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigela.) Spring.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Rosy crimson 2 0

amabilis, D.6.—Light pink .. 2 0

candida, D.6.—Pure white .. 2 0

conquete, D.6.—Large pink ... 2 0

Eva Rathke, D.6.—Dark crimson 2 0



Cytisus Stenopetalus.

Note the variability in colour of Eucalyptus ficifolia.

**Diervilla Amabilis.**

s. d.

Hardy and beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B.R. 2 0

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour. Some authorities declare the claim open to challenge. The leaves were used by Hottentots with grease to anoint their bodies.)

ericoides (Erica-like), E.4.—White 2 0

Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrubs with scented foliage. A.H. M.P.S.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.)

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0

puniceus, E.3.—Flowers similar to above, but dark Italian red in colour. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0

DOMBEYA.—(A French botanist, J. Dombey, is responsible for this name.)

Dregiana, E.12.—Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Mastersi, E.12.—White. Larger blooms than the preceding variety, but flowers are not so abundantly produced. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower. In allusion to the long, straight flower stems.)

excelsa, E.12. Gigantic Lily.—Handsome native plant with red flowers, on long spikes; also known as "Gymea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

larkinii, E.12.—A Queensland variety with larger and more brilliant flowers. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

DOUBLE APPLE.—See *Malus*.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See *Cerasus*.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See *Amygdalus*.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See *Prunus*.

DOUBLE QUINCE.—See *Cydonia*.

DRACAENA.—(Drakaina, a dragon.) The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring.

Australis, E.8 2 0

terminalis, E.20 2 0

Handsome shrubs giving a tropical effect with their distinctive foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.R.S.

DURANTA.—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.)

Plumieri, E.8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz. 1 6
100/- per 100.

alba, E.8.—White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

ELEOCARPUS.—(Elaia the olive, and carpus fruit.)

Cyaneus (Blue), E.20.—A striking native shrub, producing clusters of white fringed flowers, followed by blue berries, which give it the name of Blue Berry Ash. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 6

**Diplacus Puniceus.**

- EDWARDSIA.**—(Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.) s. d.
- microphylla** (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf.), **E.12.**—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M. Mt.S. 2 6
- ELAEAGNUS** (Eleagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).
- japonica macrophylla aurea variegata.**—This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring 2 0
- ELDERBERRY.**—See Sambucus.
- ELM.**—See Ulmus.
- ENGLISH LAUREL.**—See Cerasus lauro-cerasus.
- ERIOSTEMON.**—(Erion, wool, and stemon, stamen; referring to the appearance of the stamens.)
- Nerifolium** (Oleander leaved), **E.3.**—A beautiful native shrub with long spikes of pink flowers. Does best in semi shady places 2 6
- ERYTHRINA.** (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree.
- corallodendron, D.30.**—A tall growing, deciduous variety producing deep scarlet flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- crista-galli** (Cockscomb), **D.8.**—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- indica, D.30.**—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Sterculia acerifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- speciosa, D.5.**—The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary *Erythrina indica* grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit and much more brilliant when in bloom. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- ESCALLONIA.**—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)
- macrantha** (Large flowered.), **E.6.**—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except Brisbane. Summer. 18/- doz. 2 0
- montevidiensis** (Monte Video), **E.10.**—White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn 2 0
- EUCALYPTUS.**—(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)
- botryoides** (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides like), **E.60.**—One of the best for planting for shelter trees, 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100 1 6
- calophylla, E.20.** Large, with heads of creamy white flowers, 18/- doz. 2 0
- calophylla rosea, E.20.**—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian, 18/- doz. 2 0
- citriodora, E.75.** Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country, 18/- doz. 2 0
- corynocalyx, E.100.** Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates, 16/- doz., 100/- per 100 .. 1 6
- ficifolia** (Fig-leaved), **E.15.**—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer, 18/- doz. 2 0
- Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and *E. calophylla rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.

globulus, E.150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitos which carry malaria, 16/- doz., 100/- per 100 1 6

sideroxylon rosea. See special items. The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *ficifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in all except the coldest Australian climates.

EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.)

Luehmanni, E.10. A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugenias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.R.S. 2 6

myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple, and somewhat pear shaped. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0

uniflora, E.6.—Brazilian Cherry.—Richly coloured foliage. A.B.P.R.S. 2 6

ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lillipilli. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)

japonica, E.10.—The large growing variety valued chiefly for its red berries in Autumn 2 0

japonica aurea, E.6. A golden-leaved variety of the above 2 0

latifolius albus, E.4. 2 0

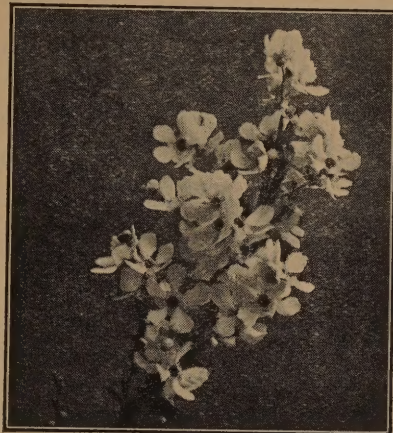
latifolius aurea, E.8 2 0

Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B.

EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)

ianthinum, E.4.—Very large heads of dark lilac flowers in winter. Winter. B.S. 2 6

s. d.



Exochorda Grandiflora.

s. d.

EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)—Christ's Thorn.

splendens, E.4.—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

EXOCHORDA.—

grandiflora, D.6, Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B.R. Spring 2 0

macrantha, D.6. Larger flowers than grandiflora 2 0

FAGUS.—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)

sylvatica (Silva a wood. Literally woods loving), D.50.—Common Beech. H.M.Mt. ... 3 0

sylvatica purpurea, Purple Beech, D.30.—Leaves in Spring are red, changing to a deep purple. H.M.Mt. 7 6

FELJOA.—(Named in honour of J. da Silva Feijo.)

sellowiana, E.10.—A unique flowering and fruiting shrub, native of South America. The red and white blooms are quite attractive in spring, and are followed in the autumn with a green but very finely flavoured fruit, which is just coming into prominence. One fruit thoroughly ripened will scent the whole house. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

FELICIA.—(Felix, happy.)

angustifolia (Narrowly leaved), E.2.—Lilac flowers of a very

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

	s. d.		s. d.
cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. Late Spring	2 0	 fragrans , E.4.—A dwarf, compact, yellow flowering shrub with fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 0
FIGUS .—(The Latin word for the australis, E.60.—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0	GIANT LILY .—See <i>Doryanthes</i> .	
macrophylla , E.60. — Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0	GLEDITSCHIA (Gleditsch, a German botanist.) The Honey Locust. triacanthos (Three spined), D.50.—White	2 0
Hillii , E.30. A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. Usually sold as <i>F. Nitida</i> . A.B.P.R.S.	2 0	By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	
FIG .—See <i>Ficus</i> .		GOLDFUSSIA .—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.) anisophylla , E.3. — Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S.	2 0
FLAME TREE .—See <i>Sterculia</i> .		GORDONIA .—(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.) anomala , E.10.—A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as <i>Camellia axillaris</i> . It produces large creamy white flowers in spring. H.M.Mt.S.	3 6
FLOWERING CYPRESS .—See <i>Tamarix</i> .		GRAPTOPHYLLUM . — (<i>Grapho</i> , to white; <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.) Earlii , E.6. — A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.R.S.	2 6
FORSYTHIA .—(Named in honour of Wm. Forsyth.) viridissima (very green), D.8.—A hardy shrub bearing clear yellow bell-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 0	GREVILLEA .—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.) Banksii Fosterii , E.6.—A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer. B.R.S.	2 6
FRANGIPANNI .—See <i>Plumieria</i> .		Dallachiana .—See Special Items. Hilliana , E.20.—White. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0
FRAXINUS .—(The original Latin word for the Ash.) americana , D.30—American Ash excelsior , D.50.—English Ash ..	2 0	robusta , E.40. — Silky Oak. Orange. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0
excelsior aurea .—Golden form of above	3 6	Rosmarinifolia , E.3. — Another native shrub worth while. The foliage is a silvery green, somewhat like rosemary, and the flowers rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring	2 0
oxycarpa , D.30. — The desert Ash. A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0	GUAVA .—See <i>Psidium</i> .	
Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B. and R.		HABROTHAMNUS (<i>Habros</i> , gay; <i>thamos</i> , a shrub.) elegans , E.6.—Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0
GARDENIA .—(Dr. Garden, an American.) globosa , E.15.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0	HAKEA .—(After Baron Hake). Pin-cushion flower. eucalyptoides (<i>Eucalyptus</i> like.) E.8.—A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers with cream anthers. Recommended. Spring. A.M.P.S.	2 6
intermedia , E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0	HARPEPHYLLUM . caffrum .—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting	
magnifica , E.4.—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2 0		
—NISTA .—(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (<i>Planta genista</i>). aetnensis , E.6. — Mt. Etna Broom. A strong growing variety with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 6		
Andreana , E.4. Crimson and yellow.—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 0		

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

on large lawns or for avenue purposes. It is a native of South Africa, and grows up to elevations of 5,000 feet. This would make it quite suitable for climates similar to Brisbane, Perth or Sydney. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens 2 0

HAWTHORN.—See Crataegus.

HELIOTROPIUM. (Helios, the sun; trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Aureum, E.2.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers 2 0

President Garfield, E.2.—Light mauve or purple 2 0

Priapo, E.3.—Dark blue 2 0

Swanley Giant, E.3.—A very large type. Dark 2 0

La Petite Nigresse. Dark purple 2 0

HIBISCUS.—(Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.)

HIBISCUS.—Evergreen Type.

These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.



GREVILLEA
BANKSII FOSTER

s. d.

s. d.

Andersonii, E.4.—A dark red variety with a rich black eye. It is very susceptible to frost and only recommended for B.R.S. 2 0

Aureole.—Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.R.S. 2 0

Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P. R.S. 18/- doz. 2 0

Conqueror, E.6. Buff yellow, crimson base.—A very fine variety. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

General Courteges, E.8.—A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0

George Harwood. Single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.R.S., 18/- doz. ... 2 0

Gloria.—Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.R.S. 2 0

Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Island Queen, E.8. Rich pink.—A good colour and distinct. B.R.S. 2 0

JULIUS CAMFIELD.—See Special Items.

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. B.S. 2 0

Madeline Champion.—Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.R.S. ... 2 0

Peachblow, E.8.—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.R.S. 2 0

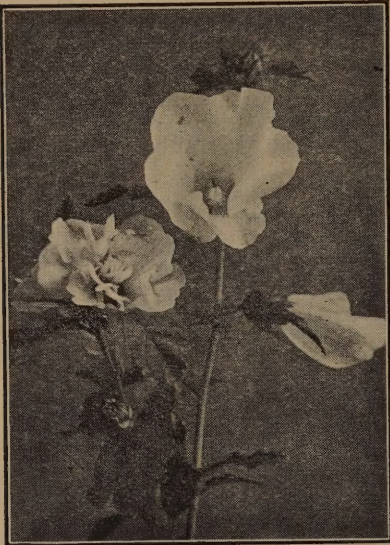
Rosy Morn.—Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.R.S. 2 0

Rose Scott, E.6.—Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.R.S. 2 0

Tango Queen, E.6.—Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.R.S. 2 0

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.
mutabilis alba, fl. pl., D.10.—Large double white. Autumn. 2 0
mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.—White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn 2 0

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.



Hibiscus Syriacus.

Showing single and double types.
Suitable for coldest climates.

HIBISCUS.—Syriacus Type.		s.	d.
Syrian, D.10. This type is suitable for both hot and cold climates. Summer.			
alba plena. Double white, dark eye	2	0	
Boule de Feu. Fiery red. Double	2	0	
Coelestis. Azure blue. Single ..	2	0	
De la Veuve. Heliotrope single ..	2	0	
Paeniflorus. Deep rose double ..	2	0	
Pompon Rouge. Deep crimson double	2	0	
Rubra fl. pl. Rich carmine double	2	0	
Totus albus. Pure white. Single ..	2	0	

HIBISCUS.

moscheutos.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere 2 6
(Or one plant each of three colours for 7/-.)

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

s. d.

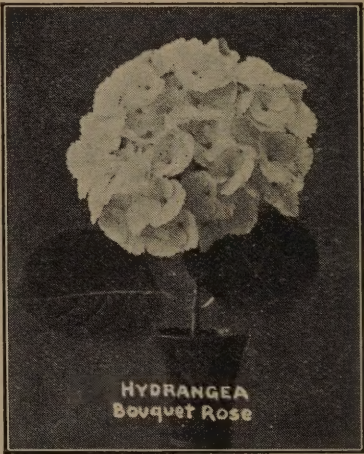
HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

dulcis, D.20. — The Chinese Raisin. A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink, as lime generally makes the iron in the soil insoluble.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but



Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

HYDRANGEA.—Continued.

s. d.

if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6. Rosy blue.—Distinct type, different to other varieties, giving the impression of the edges being milled like a coin	2 0
Madame Mouilliere, White.—Very large.	2 0
Avalanche, Pure White.—Large truss	2 0
Bouquet Rose	2 0
Dentelle	2 0
Mont Rose	2 0
Ornament	2 0

Paniculata Grandiflora, D.8.—

This variety is totally different in growth to ordinary Hydrangeas, being hard-wooded and deciduous. Covered in white flowers in Summer. Well worth growing.

A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 6

Radiant

Souv. de Madame Chataud 2 0

The colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

See Special Items for new varieties of Hydrangeas.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum. —Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 2 0

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries

2 0

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly.

s. d.

—H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney 2 0

aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees. Stock limited. from 3 6

alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H.M. Mt. 3 6

aurea variegata, E.10. Golden Holly.—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt. 3 6

cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE. — See Sterculia.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See Rhapsiolepis.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

port-oricensis (Porto Rico), E.6.—White Tassel Flower. B.S. 2 0

pulcherrima (Most beautiful), E.6.—Red tassel flower. A.B. M.P.S. 2 0

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.

tubulosa, E.8. — Blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Bunches of royal purple flowers. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name.)

mimosaeifolia, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenue or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over. A.B.M.P.R.S., 22/- doz. 2 0

JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.

JASMINUM. — (Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)

fruticans, E.8. — Yellow. A shrubby variety, sweetly scented and suitable for any Australian climate. Spring 2 0

grandiflorum, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring

2 0

primulinum, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0

sambac, E.8.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6

JUDAS TREE.—See Cercis.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice, a Scotch horticulturist.)

magnifica, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.R.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring

2 0

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- KERRIA.**—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon.) Synonymous *Corchorous*.
japonica, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early Spring 2 0
japonica fl. pl. D.4.—Double yellow 2 0
- KOELREUTERIA.**
paniculata, D.12.—A hardy deciduous tree from China, the foliage colouring yellow in Autumn. It bears large trusses of small yellow flowers in Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- KURRAJONG.**—See *Sterculia*.
- LABURNUM.**—See *Cytisus*.
- LAGERSTROEMIA.**—Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer.
Eavesii, D.8.—Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 3 6
flos-regina, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety 2 6
indica rubra, D.20.—Bright red 2 6
indica alba, D.8.—White 3 6
 Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.
- LAGUNARIA.**—
Patersoni, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- LANTANA.**—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.
Chelsea Gem, E.4.—Orange and red.—Very showy, 16/- doz. 1 6
Drap d'or, E.4.—Yellow, 18/- doz. 2 0
Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve, 16/- doz. 1 6
Snowflake, E.4.—Pure white, 18/- doz. 2 0
 These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.
- LASIANDRA.**—(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn.
Edwardsii E.5.—A new variety raised in Victoria. Of compact growth, and has larger flowers than *macrantha*, and a bushier habit of growth. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
macrantha, E.8.—(Macros, large; anther, an anther.) Beautiful blue flowering shrub. Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B. M.P.S. 2 0
- macrantha grandiflora*, E.6. s. d.
 Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. A.B. M.P.S. 2 6
rosea, E.6. Pink.—Very free flowering. B.S. 2 0
- LAURUS.**—(Laur, green—Celtic.)
nobilis, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The Daphne of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- LAURUSTINUS.**—See *Viburnum*.
- LAVANDULA.**—(Lavo, to wash; referring to lavender water.)
dentata (toothed leaves), E.3.—Purple flowers, 16/- doz. ... 1 6
spica (Spike), E.2.—Common lavender. Hardy everywhere except B. 16/- doz. 1 6
stoechas, E.3.—French Lavender.—Makes a good hedge. Hardy everywhere except B. 16/- doz. 1 6
 A new industry awaits development in the distilling of lavender oil. Samples produced at Gosford, N.S.W., are much superior to anything ever imported.
- LAVENDER.**—See *Lavandula*.
- LEONOTIS.**—Lion's Tail.
Leonurus, E.4.—A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers. Spring 2 0
- LEPTOSPERMUM.**—(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)
Nicholsii, E.8. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornaments available. Spring. H.M.Mt. 2 6
- LIGUSTRUM.**—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds. Spring and Summer.
lucidum. (Shiny.) — Japanese privet for tall hedges. per doz. 2 6
 per 100 17 6
lucidum variegata, E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns 2 6
ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour each 1 6
 These plants are pot grown, and will transplant with much greater satisfaction than the rooted cuttings offered in some quarters at much lower rates, 16/- per doz.; 100/- per 100.

Purple-leaved Plums are a welcome break in foliage.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.



GENISTA ANDREANA.



CANTUA DEPENDENS.

Uncommon shrubs—well worth while.



STATICE MACROPHYLLA.



PLATYCODON MARIESII.



PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINIANA.

	s. d.
pubescens. (Downy.) — The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges.	
per doz.	2 6
per 100	17 6

LILAC.—See Syringa.

LILLY PILLY.—See Eugenia.

LIME OR LINDEN TREE.—See Tilia.

LINUM (from linon, the old Greek name.)

trigynum (three styles), E.3.—An old identity worthy of more general cultivation, producing a profusion of large, clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

LIQUIDAMBAR. — (Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)

stryaciflua (Storax flowering), D.40.—The Maple-like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. . . 3 0

LIRIODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.) Spring.

tulipiferum, D.40. Tulip Tree. —A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt. 3 0

LOPHOSTEMON.—See Tristania.

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)

ternifolia, E.20. Queensland Nut.—An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

MACKAYA.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)

bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring. B.R.S. 2 0

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R.

conspicua, D.10.—Pure white, with a small dark eye. This is the true variety. Spring from 5 0

fuscata (Brown stalked), E.8.—Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring 2 0

grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer. from 3 0

obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late winter from 5 0

stellata, D.6.—White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden. Late winter from 5 0

stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink star shaped flowers. Late winter. from 5 0

MALUS.—Crab Apple. Hardy deciduous trees flower-



Malus Rosea Plena.

ing in early Spring, followed by small apples very sour to the taste. All are worked on Northern Spy Stocks to ensure blight-proof roots. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. s. d.

alba plena. White flowers. double 2 6

floribunda purpurea. Flowers are large single crimson. Foliage bronzy purple when young, changing to dark bronzy green 2 6

Parkmannii. Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy, semi-double 2 6

rosea plena. Soft pink. Double 2 6

Schiedeackerii. Rich rose pink. Double flowers 2 6

MAPLE.—See Acer.

MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.

MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly, spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.

hypericifolia (Hypericum-leaved), E.8.—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring 2 0

leucadendron (Leucos, white, and dendron a tree), E.30.—One of the paper barks tea trees, with leaves like a callistemon. A beautiful tree suitable for swampy places. Flowers white. 22/- doz. . . 2 0

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

s. d.
MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)

Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar.
 —Lilac flowers in spring,
 18/- doz. 2 0
 Hardy everywhere. The berries
 have been proved poisonous to
 animals.

METROSIDEROS.—(Metra, heartwood;
 sideros, iron.)

tomentosa (Covered with short
 hairs.), **E.20.**—The Pohutu-
 kawa of New Zealand;
 blood red flowers. At Xmas
 time a very beautiful tree.
 M.S., 18/- doz. 2 0

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. — See Herba-
 ceous section at end of book.

MOCK ORANGE.—See Philadelphus.

MONTANO.

grandiflora, E.10. A handsome
 foliage plant producing in
 mid-winter long spikes of
 white flowers somewhat like
 Marguerites. A.B.P.S. 2 6

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See
 Castanospermum.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See Ficus.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor
 of Linnaeus' works.)

exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented
 white flowers. A good hedge
 plant. Summer. B.R.S. .. 2 0

MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in
 Ceylon.)

frondosa (Leafy), E.6.—Orange
 flowers backed by a white
 leaf; a beautiful and rare
 shrub. Summer. B.S. 2 6

MYRTLE.—See Myrtus.

MYROXYLON.

pereirae.—One of the most
 beautiful shade trees avail-
 able. It grows to a height
 of 35 or 40 feet, and although
 partially deciduous in winter
 presents such a distinct and
 pleasing outline with its
 graceful drooping branches
 as to class it amongst the
 best of the rare trees. It is
 a native of Peru, and re-
 quires a temperate climate
 similar to Brisbane and Syd-
 ney. A sub-tropical substi-
 tute for the English Ash of
 the colder climates. Highly
 recommended 2 6

MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume.)

communis (Common), E.6.—
 Myrtle. The flower was con-
 sidered sacred to Venus, but
 was awarded to bloodless
 victors and used as a symbol
 of authority for Magistrates.
 A handsome evergreen.
 Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

s. d.
NANDINA.—(Its name in Japan.)

domestica, E.4. The sacred
 Bamboo of Japan.—Large
 spikes of white flowers in
 spring, and graceful foliage
 which turns a beautiful red-
 dish brown in cold climates 2 6

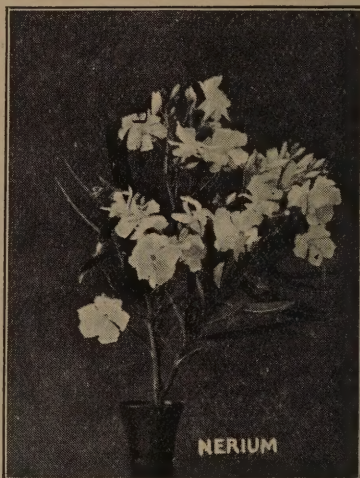
NERIUM.—(Neros, moist. Referring to
 their native places of growth.) It
 should be understood that they are
 quite hardy in very dry places as
 well. Suitable for specimens or
 hedge work. Commonly known as
 Oleander. Spring to autumn. 18/-
 doz.

Alba, E.10.—Single white, 2 0

Dr. Golfin, E.6.—Deep rosy red,
 single 2 0

Luteum Plenum, E.6.—Semi-
 double, creamy-yellow 2 0

Madonna Grandiflora, E.6.—Very
 large, semi-double, white .. 2 0



Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-
 double salmon 2 0

Monsieur Belaguier, E.6.—Single
 light pink 2 0

Professor Martin, E.6.—Single
 crimson 2 0

Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6.—
 Rich dark crimson; single .. 2 0

Splendens, E.10.—Very large
 double pink 2 0

Splendens Variegata, E.6.—
 Leaves variegated yellow,
 flowers double pink 3 0

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.
 —See Metrosideros.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See Phor-
 mium

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.—See
 Clianthus.

OAK.—See Quercus.

- OCHNA.**—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.) s. d.
multiflora (Multus, many; flora, flower), E.6.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- OLEA.**—(Elai, the Olive.)
europaea, E.20. Common Olive 1 6
 —A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants from four inch pots which quite obviates any danger. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
 We can also supply several fruiting Olives, such as Picholine, Lucca, Corregiola, Pigale and Verdale 2 6
 These make attractive specimens in the shrubbery, and are valued for their fruit for pickling and oil.
- OLEANDER.**—See Nerium.
- OLIVE.**—See Olea.
- OSMANTHUS.**—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.)
ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- PAULOWNIA.**—(Named after a Princess of the Netherlands.)
Imperialis, D.20.—Covered in spring with blue bell flowers, followed by very large leaves. Does best in deep soil. H.M. Mt.S. 3 0
- PEARL BUSH.**—See Exochorda.
- PEPPER TREE.**—See Schinus.
- PHILADELPHUS.**—(The Grecian name.) Mock orange or Syringa. This last term is most confusing, as it is also the botanical name for lilac. Spring 2 0
grandiflorus, D.6.—Single. Large flowers. White 2 0
speciosa, D.6.—Single white .. 2 0
Virginal, D.6.—A most beautiful semi-double white variety. Highly recommended 2 0
- PHORMIUM.**—(Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)
tenax, E.6. New Zealand Flax.
 —Plant in moist positions in any climate 2 0
- PHOTINIA.**—(Phteinos, shining.)
serrulata, E.15. Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
glabra rubens. See special items.
- PITTIOSPORUM.**—(Pitte, pitch, sporos, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.)
crassifolium (Thick-leaves), E.12 2 0
eugenoides (Eugenia-like), E.20. 18/- doz. 2 0
eugenoides variegata, E.15 .. 2 0
nigrescens (Nigra, black), E.20 2 0
undulatum, E.20. The native Daphne.—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night. Spring. 18/- doz. .. 2 0
- PISTACIA.**
chinensis.—Trees which produce coloured foliage in Autumn are always in great demand, and the *Rhus succedanea* has for some time been most popular. Owing, however, to it causing serious skin trouble, the *Rhus* is being condemned by many authorities. In *Pistacia chinensis*, however, we have a rival excelling all the charm of *Rhus* without any ill effects from handling foliage or plants. *Pistacia* is considerably like *Rhus* in appearance, and grows into a bushy shrub or tree, and is eminently suited to small gardens in all climates. Highly recommended. Plants available in winter only 2 6
- PLATANUS.**—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)
orientalis (Eastern.), D.50.—Suitable to all climates except B.R. Special quotations for quantities. Plane Tree. Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting 2 0
- PLUMBAGO.**—(Plumbum, lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.
capensis, E.6.—Blue, A.B.M.P. R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
capensis alba, E.6.—Pure white. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- PLUMIERIA.**—(Plumier, a French Botanist.)
acutifolia. (Sharply pointed.), D.12.—Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer. B.R.S. .. 3 6
- PODALYRIA.**—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.)
grandiflora, E.6.—The best of all the Podalyras; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland Wattle

**Podalyria Grandiflora.**

- known as *Acacia Podalyriaefolia* is so called because of its resemblance to this plant Spring. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 6 s.d.
- POINCIANA.**—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.)
- Gilliesi, E.6.** Bird of Paradise Flower.—Yellow and red. Spring 2 0
- POINSETTIA.**—(Discovered by Mons Poinsette.)
- pulcherrima** (Most beautiful.), D.10.—Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- POPLAR.**—See *Populus*.
- POPULUS.**—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the populace or common people. Everywhere except R.
- Bolleana, D.50.**—An upright form of the silver poplar ... 2 0
- balsamifera, D.50.**—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit ... 2 0
- deltoides, D.40.**—Extremely vigorous large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red ... 2 6
- dilitata, D.50.**—Upright Poplar. Syn. *P. pyramidalis* and *Lombardy Poplar* 2 0
- The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.
- PORT WINE.**—See *Magnolia fuscata*. s. d.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL.**—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.
- PRIVET.**—See *Ligustrum*.
- PROSTANTHERA.**—See special items.
- PROTEA.**—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
- mellifera** (mellifer, honey), E.8. —Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B. & R., but elsewhere quite successful 3 6
- PRUNUS.**—(*Prunum*, a plum.)
- Blireiana Fl. Pl., D.10.**—Double flowers of a bright rose colour. Purple foliage. E. ... 2 6
- Moserii fl. pl.**—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended. Purple foliage .. 2 6
- Pissardi.**—Beautiful purple foliage, but the flowers are insignificant 2 6
- Pissardi nigra, D.20.**—A darker foliaged form than the preceding 2 6
- sinensis** (Chinese), D.6.—Double flowering plum. Pink 2 6
- sinensis abla, D.6.**—Double white 2 6
- Vesuvius.**—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden 2 6
- The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. & R.
- PSIDIUM.**—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
- Cattleyanum, E.8.**—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- Parker's Hybrid, E.15.**—Large white fruit. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- pyriferum, E.15.**—Yellow guava. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- PUNICA.**—(*Puniceus*, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Spring.
- granatum, D.10.**—Common Pomegranate, 18/- doz. 2 0
- granatum fl. pl.** Double red 2 0
- granatum Andre Leroy.**—Reddish salmon, white margin, 18/- doz. 2 0
- PYRUS.**—(*Pirum*, the pear.)
- aucuparia, D.30.** Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everywhere except B.R.S. 2 6
- QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.**—See *Stenocarpus*.
- QUEENSLAND NUT.**—See *Macadamia*.

Neriums are used for hedges.

QUERCUS.—(From the Celtic s. d.
fine; cuez, tree.) Oak. quer,

Coccinea (Scarlet), D.50.—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 6

Palustris, D.50. Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

robur, D.50.—English Oak, H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6

virens, E.40.—The Evergreen Oak, H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis, a scale.)

indica, E.8. Indian Hawthorn.—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. An excellent hedge plant. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0

intermedia, E.6.—White and pink. Spring 2 0

ovata, E.3.—White. Spring .. 2 0

RHODODENDRON.—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)

hybridum.—Named varieties. List on application from 7 6

Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them. They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H. Spring.

RHUS.—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)

succedanea (A substitute), D.10.—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety 2 0

Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it affects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.

ROBINIA.—J. Robin, a French Botanist.)

pseudo acacia (False Acacia), D.40.—A beautiful deciduous tree, but suckers badly and becomes a nuisance in a garden. It is a most valuable timber tree, and it is recorded that a gate post in Baltimore was good after 100 years' service. Spring 2 0

RONDELETIA.—(Mons. W. Rondelet.) Spring and Summer.

amoena, (Pleasing), E.8.—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. B.S. 2 6



ROSMARINUS.—(Ros, dew; marinus the sea. Seaside plants.)

officialis, E.4., 16/- doz. 1 6

"There's Rosemary. That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings, and funerals where it was thrown into the grave.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUSSELIA.—(After Dr. Russel.)

junccea (Juncus, a rush.), E.4.—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with Bouvardias. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis, water. Celtic.)

babylonica, D.50.—Weeping Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica*, 16/- doz. 1 6

- s. d.
- caprea, D.30.**—Sometimes known as Pussy Willow or Goat Willow. The long canes produce large silky buds in early spring. If they are cut in this stage, they will last for a considerable time for decorative work, 18/- doz. ... 2 0
- coerulea.**—See Special Items.
- viminalis** (Twiggy.), D.25.—Basket Willow, 18/- doz. ... 2 0
- vitellina aurea, D.20.**—Golden Basket Willow ... 2 0
May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.
- SAMBUCUS.**—(Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.)
- nigra, D.12.** Small white flowers freely produced in Summer. In England the berries are used for making Elderberry wine ... 2 0
- SAPIUM.**—(An old Latin name.)
- sebiferum, D.30.**—A handsome deciduous tree from China. Valued for its beautiful autumn foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ... 2 6
- SCENTED VERBENA.**—See Aloysia.
- SCHINUS.**—(A Greek name.)
- molle, E.20.** Pepper Tree.—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere, 16/- doz. ... 1 6
The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.
- SENECIO.**—(Senex an old man; a reference to the white hair-like calyx.)
- grandiflora, E.6.**—Yellow flowers with handsome foliage ... 2 6
- petasites, E.6.** A shrub with large leaves and bearing broad heads of yellow flowers after the manner of a hydrangea. Winter. B. and S. ... 2 6
- SESBANIA.**—(Sesban. The Arabic name.)
- tripetti, D.10.**—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage and rich tango coloured flowers, produced in long racemes. Requires hard pruning after each flowering. A. B.M.P.S. ... 2 0
- SILKY OAK.**—See Grevillea.
- SNOWBALL TREE.**—See Viburnum.
- SPARTIUM.** — (Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)
- s. d.
- junceum, E.8.** Spanish Broom.—Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer, 18/- doz. 2 0
- multiflorum album, E.8.**—White Broom. Spring ... 2 0
- SPIRÆA.**—Speira, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn.
- ariaefolia, D.6.** Single cream profuse bloomer. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- Anthony Waterer, D.6.** Crimson flowers. Summer. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- Reevesiana, D.6.** Large bunches of pure white flowers. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
- Reevesiana, fl. pl.** The double flowered form. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
- STENOCARPUS.**—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.)
- sinuatus, E.30.** Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called S. Cunninghami. Summer. A.B.P.S. ... 2 0
- STERCULIA.**—(Sterculius, a heathen god.)
- acerifolia** (Maple leaved), D.50.—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Late Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0
- diversifolia, E.50.** Kurrajong.—Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but invaluable in drought, 18/- doz. 2 0
- STRAWBERRY TREE.**—See Arbutus.
- STRELITZIA.**—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.) Bird's Tongue Flower.
- augusta, E.15.**—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3 6
- regina, E.3.**—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 5 0
- SWEET BAY.**—See Laurus.
- SYNCARPIA.**—(Syn, together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)
- laurifolia, E.60.** Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting. B.S. 2 0
- SYRINGA.**—See Philadelphus.
- SYRINGA.**—Lilac. The persian name is Syrinx. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known

Bougainvillea Magnifica Trailli. The best purple.



Syringa Persica.
Persian Lilac.

s. d.
that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Abel Carriere, D.8.—Double dark blue | 2 6 |
| Alphonse Lavelle, D.8.—Violet blue. Double | 2 6 |
| A. W. Paul, D.8.—Double Violaceous red | 2 6 |
| Belle de Nancy, D.8.—Double satiny pink | 2 6 |
| Charles Sargent, D.8.—Azure mauve. Double | 2 6 |
| Charles X., D.8.—Single blackish-violet red | 2 6 |
| Condorcet, D.8.—Blue. Double | 2 6 |
| Doyen Keteleer, D.8.—Double pale pink | 2 6 |
| Lemoinei fl. pl., D.8.—Double carmine violet | 2 6 |
| La Tour d'Auvergne, D.8.—Double purple violet | 2 6 |
| Madame Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Double milky white | 2 6 |
| Madame Lemoine, D.8.—Double pure white | 2 6 |
| Marechal Bassompierre, D.8.—Carmine red. Double | 2 6 |
| Marie Legray, D.8.—Single pure white | 2 6 |

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Maurice de Vilmorin, D.8.—Double azure blue | 2 6 |
| Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac | 2 6 |
| Negro, D.8.—Single dark purple | 2 6 |
| President Carnot, D.8.—Double light lilac | 2 6 |
| President Grevy, D.8.—Double blue, large truss | 2 6 |
| President Loubet, D.8.—Double purplish red, large flowers | 2 6 |
| Scipion Cochet, D.8.—Single purple violet | 2 6 |
| Souv. de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red | 2 6 |
| Vulcan, D.8.—Single, dark red | 2 6 |
| Wm. Robinson, D.8.—Double violaceous mauve | 2 6 |
- TAMARIX.**—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or flowering Cypress. Summer.
- | | |
|--|-----|
| gallica, D.12.—Pink | 2 0 |
| japonica plumosa, D.12.—A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work | 2 0 |
- Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

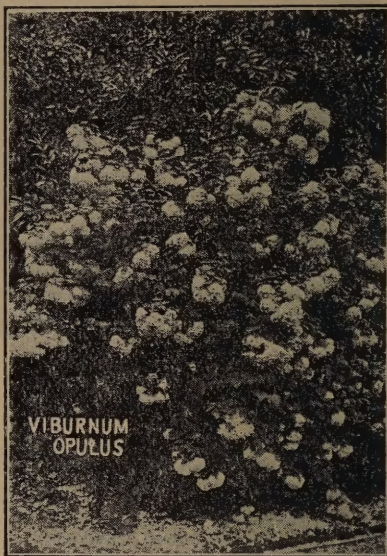
- TECOMA.**—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer.
- | | |
|--|-----|
| capensis, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz. | 1 6 |
|--|-----|



Telopea (Waratah)

Large stocks of rockery plants available.

- s. d.
- Smithii**, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
- velutina**, E.10.—Yellow. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
- Profuse flowering shrub suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.
- TELOPEA**.—(Telopeas, seen at a distance.), Waratah. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W., only, should be tried in all climates.
- speciosissima** (most beautiful), E.10.—It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage 2 6
- TILIA**.—(Its old Grecian name.) Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.
- europaea**, D.40 2 6
- platyphylla**, D.50 2 6
- TOXICOPHLEA**.—(Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.)
- spectabilis**, E.6.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. Spring. B.R.S. 2 0
- TREE TOMATO**.—See Cyphomandra.
- TRISTANIA**.—(Named in honour of the French Botanist Tristan.) Brush Box.
- conferta**, E.50. — A valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over, or in early autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz., £6/10/- per 100 2 0
- TULIP TREE**.—See Liriodendron.
- TUPIDANTHUS**.—(Tupis, a mallet; anthos, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud.)
- calyptratus**, E.10.—In its native state this is a lofty climber but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like Brassia and is sometimes sold as that plant, but is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.R.S. 2 6
- TURREA**.—(In honour of G. Turra.)
- obtusifolia**, E.4.—A decorative white flowering shrub from South Africa. Spring. B.S. 2 6
- TURPENTINE**.—See Syncarpia.
- ULMUS**.—(The Celtic name.) Commonly known as Elm.
- americana**, D.50 2 6
- campestris**, D.80. English Elm 2 6
- medio argentea variegata**, D.30. A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white 5 0
- s. d.
- chinensis**, E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates 2 6
- glabra latifolia**, D.50.—Smooth broad leaved 2 6
- montana**, D.60.—Wych Elm .. 2 6
- vegeta**, D.60.—Huntingdon Elm 2 6
- These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.



UMBRELLA TREE.—See Brassia.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.

Andersonii. Flowers blue .. 2 0

Blue Gem, E.4. — Lavender blue flowers and small leaves. Hardy everywhere except B. & R. 2 0

gracilis. Small white flowers. Dwarf growth; graceful .. 2 0

imperialis. Crimson shading to majenta 2 0

La Seduisant, E.—Purplish crimson. Broad shiny leaves. Hardy everywhere except B. & R. 2 0

Reine des Roses. Rosy pink .. 2 0

Dwarf evergreen shrubs from two to three feet in height. Hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer 2 0

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) *V. suspensum*, *tinus* and *lucidum*, are hardy everywhere. Spring.

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

	s. d.		s. d.
<i>opulus</i> , D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H. M.Mt.P.S.	2 0	pea-shaped flowers. Ex- tremely fast grower	2 6
<i>plicatum</i> , D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0	WATTLE.—See <i>Acacia</i> .	
<i>plicatum tomentosum</i> , D.6.— similar to <i>plicatum</i> , but leaves are more hairy. Covered in summer with red berries. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0	WEDDING BELLS.—See <i>Deutzia</i> .	
<i>suspensum</i> , E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers	2 0	WEIGELA.—See <i>Diervilla</i> .	
<i>tinus</i> , E.6.— <i>Laurustinus</i> , White 18/- doz.	2 0	WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring was physician to the King of Sweden.)	
<i>tinus lucidum</i> , E.8.—White ..	2 0	<i>rosmarinifolia</i> , E.4. — A very hardy native shrub with sil- very green foliage like Rose- mary. The flowers are white with a faint lilac tinge, and are produced practically all the year round. Will stand salt spray, and is recom- mended for exposed posi- tions on the coast. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2 0
VIRGILIA.—(In honour of the Virgil.)	poet	WHITE CEDAR.—See <i>Melia</i> .	
<i>capensis</i> , E.20.—A most distinc- tive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple		WILLOW.—See <i>Salix</i> .	

4th December, 1928.

In your criticism of Roses you may have sat rather heavily on some, but so far as our experience goes, everyone we have tried of those recommended by you, has been worthy of its place, and I think we have been saved several mistakes. Wishing you great success in your endeavours to uplift the quality of Roses.

M.G., Tyers, via Traralgon, Vic.

15th June, 1928.

Your catalogue to hand, for which I thank you, and also for the prompt manner in which you despatched it. It makes one feel as though you were only a few miles away, instead of about 1,500. I don't generally get a return mail any quicker, even within N.Z.

C.H., Martin Rd., S. Invercargill, N.Z.

17th May, 1928.

In looking through your Rose catalogue, which is the finest thing of its kind I have ever seen, and every Rose grower in the Commonwealth should applaud you on your eminent achievement, I noticed you mentioned "Gerberas." Mr. Bailey, on arriving home from a trip your way, made special reference to the wonderful show he had seen at your nursery and in Sydney generally.

C.V.H., 16 Labrina Ave., Prospect, S.A.

28th April, 1928.

Roses sent were for Mr. R.C.C., of Warren, and he advises that they opened up in splendid condition and the ones chosen by you were very satisfactory.

J.L.R., Bank of N.S.W., Warren.

1st May, 1928.

Thank you for the fine roses you sent. If they do as well as last year's I will be quite content.

Miss O.M.W., "Narani," Narani Cres., Northbridge.

Hedges, unlike fences, do not require painting

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate.



BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 22/- doz.; 160/- per 100.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 28/- doz.; £10/10/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The Crimson Bottle Brush.—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 22/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA lucida.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 2 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. Plant 4 feet apart. 39/- doz.

Common Olives for hedges in dry climates.

- CRATAEGUS crenulata.**—Fire Thorn.—A small foliated evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.; £7 per 100.
- DURANTA Plumieri.**—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- ESCALLONIA macrantha.**—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 28/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- to 22/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 16/- to 18/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- METROSIDEROS tomentosa.**—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon, yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. M.S., 18/- per doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. Plant 2 feet apart. B.R.S., 22/- doz.
- NERIUMS.**—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 22/- doz.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS indica.**—A very hardy hedge, suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red, which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- ROSES.**—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Comtesse de la Barthe for taller work. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.; £7 per 100.
- TECOMA capensis.**—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- VIBURNUM tinus.**—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.

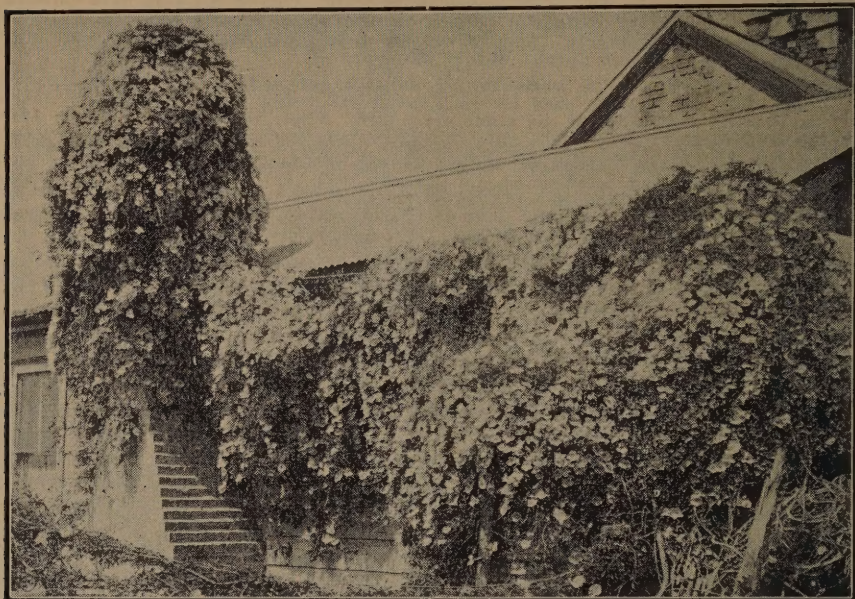
Other subjects.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spirea, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

There are Bignonias to suit all climates.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Bignonia. Tweediana.

AKEBIA. —(Its Japanese name.)	s. d.
<i>quinata</i> , D. (Five leaved.)—	
Peculiar purple flowers in	
spring	2 0

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; ops is like.)

Lowii. —Small growing variety, suitable for hanging baskets or a bush house post. Very attractive foliage	2 0
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Veitchii , D. True Virginian Creeper.—One of the best deciduous climbers grown; self-clinging, like ivy, and a perfect picture when the leaves turn colour in the autumn. 18/- doz.	2 0
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ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia, an angle.)

leptopus, D.—One of the prettiest climbers imaginable; large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer. Suitable for warm climates only, and



Antigone

Bougainvilleas vary in ability to resist frost.

**BIGNONIA ROSEA**

should be planted in summer
and protected from frost
through its first winter.
A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont,
of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)

grandiflora, E.—A magnificent
climber producing large
creamy white trumpet shaped
flowers in spring. B.R.S. 2 6

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian
to Louis XIV.)

australis, E. Wonga Wonga
Vine.—Cream and brown;
a vigorous climber. Spring 2 0

capreolata, E.—Red, hardy .. 2 0

Cherere, E. Large scarlet.—
A self-clinging evergreen.
Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. 2 0

excelsa, D.—Yellow, vigorous.
Summer 2 0

floribunda, E.—Lavendar
flowers. Summer 2 6

Guilfoyei, D. Orange brown.
—Practically identical with
B. grandiflora. Summer .. 2 0

jasminoides, E.—White with
rose purple throat. Spring.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

jasminoides alba. Pure white.
—A beautiful variety. Spring.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Lindleyana, E.—Lilac. Summer.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Mackenii, D. Flowers practic-
ally identical with rosea,
but habit of growth is in-
clined to be bushy. By
keeping pruned, may be
grown as a shrub 2 0

rosea, D.—Rosy lilac. Summer s. d.
2 0

Tweediana, E. Chicken's Claw.
—Very vigorous climber
with clear yellow flowers in
spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

venusta, E. Orange flowers in
winter.—The best of all
this family. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(In honour of the
French navigator, Bougainville.)

glabra Sanderiana, E.—Magenta,
Free flowering. Summer.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

laterita (Brick red), E.—A very
striking flower. Recommended.
Spring. B.R.S. 5 0

magnifica Trailli, E.—Bright
purple. We recommend this
as the very best of all purple
Bougainvilleas. Nearly al-
ways in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

rosea, E.—A lovely strawberry
pink shade, with the flowers
larger than the ordinary
varieties and produced in
huge trusses. It is particu-
larly vigorous in growth and
free and regular in bloom.
Highly recommended. Suit-
able for A.B.P.R.S. Late
Winter and Spring 3 6

The plants are susceptible to frost
in young stages and are best planted
in warm weather and sheltered the
first winter.

CAROLINA JASMINE.—See Gelsemium.

CLEMATIS.

aristata, E. Native Clematis.—
Small, starry, white flowers.
Spring 2 0

montana, D. — Pure white.
Spring 2 0

montana rubens.—See Special
Items.



Clematis Montana.

Plant Climbers in every garden.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
COBAEA SCANDENS. —An excellent evergreen creeper bearing handsome purple-lilac, bell-shaped flowers. Spring	2	0	LATHYRUS. —(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea.) Spring.		
DOLICHOS (From dolikos, long; referring to the twining shoots.) Very free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer			latifolius, E. Red.—Everlasting pea	2	0
Lignosus. —Pink.			latifolius, E. Pink.—Everlasting pea	2	0
Lignosus alba. —White.			latifolius, E. White.—Everlasting pea	2	0
FICUS.			pubescens, E. Argentine blue pea.—Strongly recommended	2	0
repens variegata. A variegated form of climbing Ficus. Leaves are edged silvery white	2	0	LONICERA. —(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring.		
stipulata, E., Climbing Fig.—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally, 18/- doz.	2	0	aurea reticulata, E. — Variegated Honeysuckle	2	0
Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.			caprifolium (Goat's leaf), E.—Woodbine	2	0
minima.—A very small leaved variety. 18/- doz.	2	0	Gigantea. — Buttercup yellow flowers	2	0
GELSEMIUM. —(Its Italian name.)			Halleana, E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown	2	0
sempervirens, E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended	2	0	sinensis, E.—White and red. Good	2	0
HARDENBERGIA. —(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)			tartarica splendens, E.—Scarlet	2	0
monophylla, E.—False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring	2	0	MANDEVILLEA. —(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)		
HEDERA. —(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)			suaveolens (Sweet scented), D. — Pure white. Spring. A.B. M.P.S.	2	0
helix, E.—English Ivy	2	0	MANETTIA. —(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)		
maderiensis variegata, E.	2	6	bicolour, E.—Yellow and red. Winter. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
palmata aurea, E.—Golden yellow	2	6	MEDEOLA. —(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) Smilax.		
Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.			asparagoides.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter	2	0
HONEYSUCKLE. —See Lonicera.			PASSIFLORA. —(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B. M.P.R.S.		
HOYA. —(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)			edulis, E. — Fruiting passion fruit, 7/6 doz.	0	9
carnosa, E. Wax Flower.—Pale flesh. Summer. B.R.S.	2	6	Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white	2	0
HOPS. —See Humulus.			PERENNIAL PEA. —See Lathyrus.		
HUMULUS. —(Humus, the ground. The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)			PHASEOLUS. —(Probably from phaseolus, a little boat, referring to the seeds.)		
lupulus, D.—English Hop	2	0	caracalla, E. This is deciduous in cool climates.—Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white. Often called Snail Flower. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2	0
IPOMEA (Ipo, bindweed; and homoios, similar.) Quick growing climbers, useful for covering unsightly sheds or rocks.			POTATO FLOWER. —See Solanum Wendlandii.		
Learii. — The perennial blue morning glory	2	0	QUISQUALIS. —(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind. A delightful instance of a botanist at a loss to classify a plant.)		
Tuberculata.—Pink	2	0			
IVY. —See Hedera.					
JASMINE. —See Jasminum.					
JASMINUM.					
grandiflorum, E. — White in Spring	2	0			
poicoicum, E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B.R.S.	2	6			

Thunbergia Gibsonii is a fine novelty.

- indica*, E. Rangoon Creeper.— s. d.
Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- RANGOON CREEPER.**—See *Quisqualis*.
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM.**—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.) Spring.
jasminoides, E.—White, strong perfume. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
jasminoides variegata, E.—Variegated leaves. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- SMILAX.**—See *Medeola*.
- SNAIL CREEPER.**—See *Phaseolus*.
- SOLANUM.**—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.) Summer.
jasminoides, E.—White 2 0
Seaforthianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
Wendlandii, E.—Lavender Blue, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- SOLLYA.**—(After Naturalist R.H. Solly.)
heterophylla.—An evergreen climbing plant from Western Australia, producing small bell shaped flowers of a rich dark blue, followed by berries which turn purple in Winter. Spring 2 0
- STEPHANOTIS.**—(Stephanos, a crown); otos, an ear.)
floribunda, E.—Pure White, richly perfumed flowers 3 6
In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. Spring. B. R.S.
- STIGMAPHYLLON.**—(Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)
ciliatum (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes), E.—Yellow, very pretty. Summer. A.B. P.R.S. 2 0
- TACSONIA.**—(The Peruvian name.)
manicata, E.—Scarlet. Summer 2 0
mollissima, E.—(White Fruited or Banana Passion Fruit.)—Beautiful pink flowers in Spring. 18/- doz. 2 0
Van Volkemi, E.—Orange scarlet 2 0
- THUNBERGIA.**—(After Botanist C. P. Thunberg.)
Gibsoni, E.—One of the finest climbing plants ever introduced, and if given a warm position and kept growing by water and manure will produce an abundance of Chinese orange blooms throughout the greater part

THUNBERGIA
GIBSONII

- of the year. It has been s. d.
thoroughly tested in all except the coldest climates, and is recommended for A.B.M.P.R.S. with the greatest confidence 2 0
- laurifolia*, E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. Spring. B. R.S. 2 6
- VIRGINIAN CREEPER.**—See *Ampelopsis*.
- WISTARIA.**—(C. Wistar, an American professor.) Spring.
magnifica, D.—Lavender blue.. 2 6
multijuga (Many paired), D.—Very large bunches of dark purple flowers 3 6
True variety is very scarce, and an inferior sort is frequently sold for this.
multijuga alba, D. 2 6
multijuga rosea, D. (New).—A light rose pink sport .. 2 6
sinensis, D. (Chinese.) —Lavender 2 6
sinensis, *alba*, D.—White 2 6
sinensis, fl., Pl., D.—(Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety 2 6

23rd April, 1928.

I am very pleased with my plants particularly one you supplied two years ago, the Aspirant M. Rouyer, which flowers most profusely. Only last week I picked one rose measuring five inches across, and it lasted four days in water, which I thought highly satisfactory.

Miss R.L.M., Raman, 41 Macquarie Rd., Auburn.

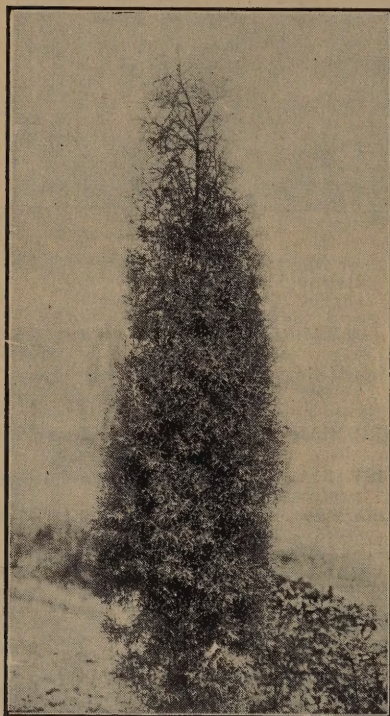
Your success is our first consideration.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt. s. d.
alba. White Spruce.—80ft. ... 2 6
excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6
 Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



Cupressus Arizona.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)
Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Cunninghami. Hoop Pine.—100ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.—100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
imbricata. Monkey Puzzle.—50ft. An exquisite pine specially adapted to the

cooler districts. It receives its common name from the fact that the trunk and branches are so densely clothed with spikes that foothold for any animal is impossible. H.Mt. 5 0 s. d.

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli*.

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 6
 Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara*. H.M.Mt.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 6
 A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

libani, 50ft., H.M.Mt. 2 6
 This is the true Cedar of Lebanon.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. 2 0

Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans*, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce; and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*.)

Arizona.—See Special Items.

Brunniana aurea.—20ft. Golden foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 5 0

Conybeare aurea.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. From 5 0

funeris. (Funeral Cypress).—50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.R.S. 2 0

Knightii.—80ft. Hardy in all parts 2 0

Lambertiana aurea.—40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage ... 5 0

Lambertiana horizontalis.—60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind, but not suitable for B. & S. From 4 0

Lawsoniana.—30ft. H.M.Mt. .. 2 0

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.

- macrocarpa*. (Macro, large; carpos, fruit.)—60ft. Of very quick growth, but liable to die out, therefore, cannot be recommended. 18/- per doz.; 120/- per 100. 2 0
- sempervirens* — The upright Cypress of Mediterranean countries. It produces a timber of great durability and was used extensively for mummy chests by the Egyptians. The doors of St. Peter's Church at Rome were formed of this material and have lasted over 1,100 years. 50ft. 18/- doz. 2 0
- torulosus*. — 25ft. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges. 39/- doz. 3 6

CYPRESS.—See Cupressus.

GINKGO Biloba, D.—50ft. Commonly known as Maiden Hair Tree. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Geological evidence shows that it is the last survivor of an ancient family which flourished during Secondary times and can even be traced back to Primary rocks. In Mesozoic times this genus played an important part in the arborescent flora of north temperate climates. Together with a number of other trees it would have become extinct, but for the intervention of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with temples and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in "Romance of our Trees.") H.M. Mt.S. 2 6

HOOP PINE.—See *Araucaria Cunninghamii*.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name, meaning rough.) The varieties are not suitable for B. and R.

- africana*.—8ft. A dwarf compact variety suitable for lawn centres 2 6
- bermudiana*. Pencil Cedar.—30ft. 2 6
- chinesis*.—20ft. 2 6
- hibernica*. Irish Juniper. 20ft. 2 6
- A slow growing, very compact variety.
- virginiana*.—30ft. 2 6

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See *Ginkgo*.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See *Araucaria excelsa*.

PINUS.—Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.

- canariensis*.—40ft. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- halapensis*.—80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0
- insignis*.—100ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt. P.S., 16/- per doz.; £5 per 100 1 6
- longifolia*.—60ft. Suitable for any climate 2 0

- pinia*.—30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- PODOCARPUS.**—(Pous, a foot; karpos, fruit. Long footstalks.)
- elatus*.—40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere 2 6
- totara*. New Zealand Yew.—Will not grow in B. and R. 2 6
- PRUMNOPITYS.**—(Prumnos, the last); Pitys, a pine.)
- elegans* (Plum Fir), E.40.—A hardy tree from Chili, bearing small fruit like a white grape. The leaves are somewhat similar to *Podocarpus elatus*. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 6
- RETINOSPORA.**—(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.
- ericoides*.—8ft. 2 6
- obtusata*.—30ft. 2 6
- obtusata crispata*.—12ft. A richly coloured golden form. An excellent subject for specimens in lawn, and invaluable for cool and mountain climates 5 0
- pisifera*.—20ft. 2 6
- Pisifera*. Aurea.—10ft. 2 6
- plumosa*.—10ft. Light, feathery leaves 2 6
- plumosa aurea*.—8ft. A very fine golden form of the preceding 2 6
- SALISBURIA.**—See *Ginkgo*.
- SPRUCE.**—See *Abies*.
- TAXODIUM.**—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.) Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation suits this tree best, otherwise suits any climate.
- distichum*.—30ft. 2 6
- TAXUS.**—(Taxon, a bow. The timber was used for bows.) Yew. Very slow growing trees used largely for hedges in England.
- baccata*.—30ft. H.M.Mt. 3 0
- THUYA.**—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin was used for incense.)
- Lobbi*.—40ft. A handsome Californian tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- occidentalis*.—30ft. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- orientalis*.—40ft. The Bookleaf Cypress 2 0
- THUYOPSIS.**—(Thuja, like.)
- dolabrata variegata*.—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M. Mt. 2 6
- WELLINGTONIA.**—(In honour of the Duke of Wellington.)
- gigantea*.—The giant redwood of California makes a beautiful specimen in the cooler climates 3 0
- sempervirens*.—Californian Redwood. H.M.Mt. 2 6

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Palms in Sydney Botanic Gardens.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia.

robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palm from 2 6

The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 6

humilis.—Hardy, graceful, dwarf growing species. From 2 6

Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they

grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. 2 6

Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2 6

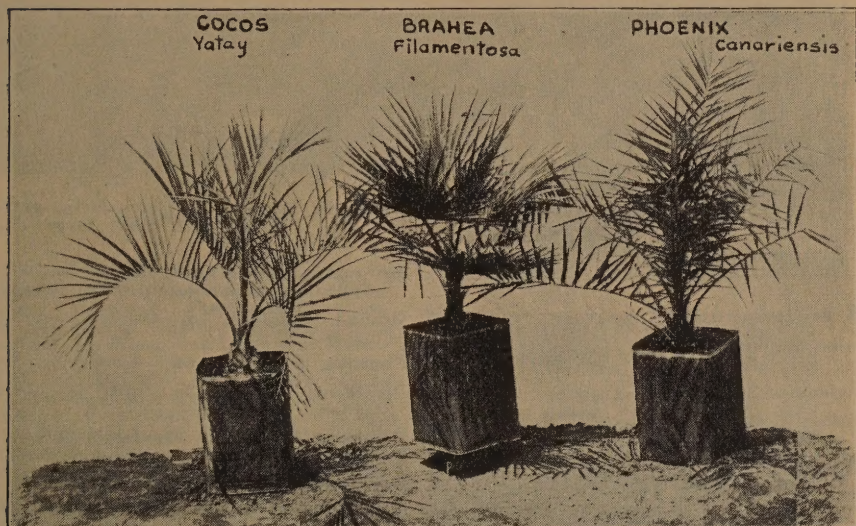
CORYPHA.—(Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts or the top of this palm.)

australis. N.S.W., Cabbage Tree Palm.—Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. B.R.S. From 2 6

CYCAS REVOLUTA. The Japanese Sago Palm. Dwarf-growing

Palms provide variety.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M. P.R.S. From	10	0	for house decoration or positions where limited space will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. From	3	6 to 7 6
LATANIA. —(Its native name.)			sylvestris. From.....	2	6
borbonica. —A.B.M.P.R.S. From	2	6	The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside even in the cold districts. A.B.M. P.R.S.		
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.			RHAPIS. — (Rhapis, a needle. The leaves are sharp pointed.) Japanese Bamboo Palm.		
MACROZAMIA. —			flabelliformis from	5	0
spiralis. —The native Burrawang. From	2	6	A very handsome and graceful palm. B.R.S.		
PHOENIX. —(The Greek name.)			SEAFORTHIA. —(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)		
canariensis. —The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. . . From	2	6	elegans. — N.S.W. Bangalow Palm. From	2	6
dactylifera. (Date bearing).—The true Date Palm. A.B.M. P.R.S. From	2	6	Suitable for outdoor culture in B.R.S.		
reclinata. (Reclining).—Referring to the curved trunk. A.B.M.P.R.S. From	2	6			
Roebelini. —An extremely graceful dwarf variety, suitable					



To meet the demand for more mature plants, we have grown on some of the popular varieties in petrol tins as illustrated. They give a quick effect to new plantations, and transplant with perfect safety. Prices according to size, 15/-, 21/- each.

23rd April, 1928.

The trees I got from you last year have done splendidly.
Mrs. B.B.H., Greenheyes, Murrurundi.

16th April, 1928.

Last year while in Armidale, you sent me half a dozen roses, and they all did well and were very much admired by everybody who saw them.

A.F.L., Argyle, Hinemoa Av., Wahroonga.

Palm Perfection. Cocos Yatay.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each; 22/- per doz.



A de Vervaene D.—Deep rose.
 Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped.
 Arlequin, S.—White red stripes.
 Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre.
 Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white.
 Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth.
 Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes, 2/6.
 Countess of Flanders, S.—Bright pink.
 Dame Melanie, S.—Bright pink margined with white.
 Daphne, D.—White faintly striped with pink.
 Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white.
 Duc. de Nassau, S.—Deep rose.
 Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.
 Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.
 Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red.

Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink.
 Indica Alba, S.—Pure white.
 Lady Poltimore, S.—White.
 Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink bordered with white.
 Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white.
 Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish Salmon.
 Madame E. J. Vervaene.—Pale rose bordered with white, 2/6.
 Madame Paul de Schryver, D.—Rosy violet.
 Marquis of Lorne, S.—Bright orange with saffron blotch.
 Mdle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering.
 Mortii, S.—White shaded cream.
 Murasaki Riukiu, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink, large and striking.
 Murasaki Riukiu Alba, S.—White with purple spotted blotch. Small flowers.
 Orange Brilliant, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
 Phoebus, S.D.—Vermilion-Orange.
 President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose.
 President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white, 2/6.
 Roi de Holland, S.—Brick red.
 Schryderii, S.—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre, 2/6.
 Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink.
 Sir Charles Napier, S.—Bright pink.
 Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson suffused violet.
 Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson.
 Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon.
 Stella, S.—Rich orange scarlet.
 Theodorus, S.—Deep red.
 Vervaeneana, D.—Rose, bordered snow white, 2/6.
 Vervaeneana Rosea, D.—Pink, 2/6.
 Vervaeneana Stuartii, D.—Deep pink, very fine, 2/6.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

Kurume Azaleas



Kurume Azalea.

Hinodegiri.

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

KURUME Double white.

- " Pink.
- " Double cherry blossom.
- " Purplish rose.
- " Pale rose.
- " Pale salmon pink.
- " Pinkish white.
- " Deep rose.
- " Hinodegiri, crimson.
- " Kirishima, Brick red, like Roi de Holland.
- " Hatsu Giri (Amoena), purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.



Azalea Mollis.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate, and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price, 5/- each.

Bouvardias



1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in November and December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii.—Single red.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good.

Mrs. MacCullough.—Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, 1/6.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in November-December.

Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. For bedding purposes plant 18 to 24 inches apart each way. 1/- each; 11/- per doz.

Except where otherwise priced.

Allemannia.—Red. Yellow edge.
America.—Glowing red. Bronze leaves.
Carmania.—Deep rose, edged and spotted yellow.
Comte de Bouchard.—Rich yellow, spotted all over red, edged yellow.
Charles Narden.—Dark biscuit.
Cheerfulness.—Dark orange, edged yellow.
Dazzler.—Orange scarlet.
Dr. Gelben.—Rich canary yellow.
Eureka.—Pale yellow, opening out cream.
Frau Gartenbandie.—Rich yellow, crimson centre.



Hungaria.—Rich salmon pink, pretty green leaves.
Henry Corben.—Cherry.
Iberia.—Yellow, large orange blotch.
Jack Prescott.—Rich reddish scarlet.
Juanita.—Deep gold.
Karl Hausmann.—Tango and yellow.
King Humbert.—Orange scarlet, dark bronze leaves.
L. E. Balley.—Deep yellow, heavily marked red.
Max Muller.—Lemon yellow, faint pink spots.
Majestic.—Pale yellow, faint red spots.
Minne-Ha-Ha.—Old rose blotched and edged yellow.
Mme. Antoine Crozy.—Rich red, edged yellow.
Mme. Rene Boueff.—Old gold, flushed pink.
Mons. de Reynell.—Cherry rose, yellow edge.
Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Deep salmon pink, large green foliage.
Mrs. C. Strogelm.—Crimson, streaked yellow. Foliage bronze.
Mrs. J. W. B. Field.—Palest pink. Foliage bronze.
Mrs. Kate Gray.—Bright orange.
Orange Bedder.—Rich orange, faint red spots.
Oscar Danneker.—Bright orange, bronze leaves.
Pandora.—Fiery red, rich bronze foliage.
Parthenope.—Deep orange flushed red, large flowers.
Prefect Margeton.—Orange salmon.
Roma.—Old gold, edged yellow.
Romagna.—Orange red, dark bronze leaves.
Ruben von Stuttgart.—Scarlet edged yellow.
Seimen Senneur.—Reddish salmon.
Stadtgartner Brennan.—Dark orange.
Stadtgartner Leusinger.—Scarlet, yellow blotch.
Solfaterre.—Tango.
Triumph.—Rich scarlet, bronze leaves, enormous heads, 1/6.
Veronica.—Old Rose.
Von Schiller.—Reddish orange, splashed yellow.
Wabash.—Rose pink, bronze leaves.
Wintzel's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads.
Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange, bronze leaves.

Frederick Benary.—Orange bordered yellow.
Florence Vaughan Improved.—Deep yellow heavily spotted red.
Flag of Truce.—Cream.
Fiery Cross.—Bright scarlet. Very fine, 1/6.
Firebird.—Bright crimson, large heads, 1/6.
Garten Inspecteur Jung.—Deep cream.
Garam.—Crimson, bronze leaves.
Gem.—Cream, pale pink spots.
Herman Aldinger.—Dark crimson.
Hiawatha. Improved. Old rose splashed darker. Bronze leaves.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each; 27/- per doz.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand



Cultivation.—The principal point to observe in the planting is to keep the crown of the plant just above the surface of the ground. The young new leaves and flower heads are smothered if the soil works into the crown, and the plant soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. A.B.P.R.S. 1/6 each; 15/- doz. Red shades, 2/- each.

will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers.

Tall growing.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.

Bowieana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.

Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiced blooms.

Grandinosa.—White bell-shaped flowers; very fine.

Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.

Intermedia.—Pure white.

Linnaecides.—Pink.

Mammosa.—Crimson, long tubes.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.

Pyramidalis.—Pure white, small bells.

Roegerminans.—White, sweetly scented.

Vulgaris Alba.—White Heather of Scotland.

Webblyana.—Pink.

Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur. We supply plants with the actual bloom on each, this being the most satisfactory way to purchase.

The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, red, though the infinite variations of these colours make up a list of at least fifty different shades from which to choose. Owing to the fact that Red shades are few and far between, we are obliged to charge extra for these colours.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and are hardy almost everywhere.

1/6 each; 16/- per doz.

Single.

Beacon.—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.

Beauty of Exeter.—Bright pink.

Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.

Julius.—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.

Rose of Castile.—White sepals. Violet corolla.

Rose of Denmark.—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

Boliviana.—Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.

Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.

Coralie.—Long tubes, coral.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.

Gracilis.—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.

Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves margined white.

Swanley Yellow.—Sepals salmon pink. Corolla orange scarlet; long tubes.

Splendens.—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.

Sun Ray.—Foliage variegated, white, green and crimson; flowers single crimson, dwarf growth.



Doubles.

Avalanche.—Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.

Ballet Girl.—Sepals scarlet. Small pure white corolla.

De Cherville.—Sepals red, corolla purple.

Diamant.—Sepals red, corolla white, striped crimson.

Dollar Princess.—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.

Duchess of York.—Red sepals, corolla violet.

Jubilee.—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.

Jumna.—Crimson sepals, corolla purple.

Lima.—Sepals crimson, double dark purple corolla.

Minos.—Sepals bright red. Corolla veined purple.

Phenomenal.—Short tube, sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked with red.

Storm King.—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.

Victor Hugo.—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.

Violet le Duc.—Red sepals, purple corolla.

White Giant.—Red sepals, white corolla.



The hybrid Fuchsias are most beautiful.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature are Michaelmas Daisies or Anemone Japonica.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

- | | s. d. |
|--|--------------|
| ACANTHUS. (Akantha, a spine.) | |
| Mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border.—The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture | 2 0 |
| ACHILLEA. (Achilles, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine).—Milfoil. | |
| ptarmica, fl. pl.—The Pearl. Double white. Dwarf growing herbs producing double white flowers very suitable for cutting. Each . . | 1 0 |
| AGAPANTHUS. (From agape, love; anthon, flower.) African Lily, 3ft. | |
| umbellatus.—Blue. | |
| umbellatus alba.—White. Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden. Each | 1 0 |
| AGATHEA. (From agathos, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers.) | |
| coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. In pots. Each . . | 1 6 |
| ALSTROMERIA. (In honour of Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist).—Peruvian Lily. 3 to 4 feet. | |
| aurea.—Deep yellow. | |
| aurantiaca.—Dark orange colour. Showy plants flowering in summer and autumn. Large heads of 8 to 10 flowers, and excellent for cutting. Plant in partial shade and keep soil moist. Each | 1 6 |
| ANEMONE. (From anemos, the wind.)—Japanese Windflower. 2 to 3 feet. | s. d.
2 3 |
| elegantissima.—Satin pink, double. | |
| flore rosea pleno.—Double rose. | |
| hupehensis.—Carmine. | |
| Lady Ardilaun.—Pure white. | |
| Profusion.—Pale pink, semi-double. | |
| Queen Charlotte.—Large delicate pink flowers. | |
| rosea elegans.—Single pink. | |
| Whirlwind.—Large semi-double white. These plants do best in shade, and are all forms of a Japonica, and are highly recommended. Autumn. In pots. Each | 2 0 |
| ARMERIA. (The latin name for a species of Pink.)—Thrift or Sea Pink—1½ft. | |
| splendens.—Showy tufted perennials suitable for edging or rockeries. Each | 1 6 |
| ARUNDO. (Arundo, a reed.)—12ft. | |
| donax variegata.—Beautiful bamboo like reeds, variegated yellow and white. In pots. Each | 1 6 |
| ASTER, Perennial (From aster, a star.)—Michaelmas Daisies, 2 to 3 ft. | |
| Anita Ballard.—Light blue, semi-double, petals incurving. | |
| Amellus Bessarabicus.—Large flowers, rich lavender blue. | |
| Beauty of Colwall.—Very double flowers of rich pale lavender blue. | |
| Blue Gem.—Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour. | |

Japanese Anemones are recommended.

s. d.

s. d.

- Cordifolius Diana.**—Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers.
- Gloire de Kronstadt.**—Extra large rosy purple flowers with mahogany disc.
- Glory of Colwall.**—Soft lavender grey flowers; good for cutting.
- Jupiter.**—Pale blue, edged deeper blue. Very pretty.
- King Albert.**—Rosy mauve, semi-double large flowers.
- King of the Belgians.**—Pale blue, very large flowers.
- Lady Lloyd.**—Single pink, dwarf and compact.
- Little Boy Blue.**—Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf.
- Moonlight.**—Ageratum blue. Flowers of mammoth size.
- Mrs. J. S. Baker.**—White shading to lavender, semi-double.
- Nancy Ballard.**—Deep mauve, distinctly shaded pink, very fine.
- Perry's Blue.**—One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower.
- Rachael Ballard.**—Deep rosy mauve, double, dwarf and bushy.
- St. Egwin.**—A charming variety, erect bush, clear pink flowers.
- Viminalis.**—White, an improvement on microphylla; splendid for cutting.
- White Climax.**—Pure white, the finest white aster to date. Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in summer. The above varieties are some of the best to date. In pots.
Each 1 6
Per doz. 15 0
- ASPHODELUS.** (From a, not; sphallo, to supplant; the stately flowers not easily surpassed.)—2½ft.
- Luteus.**—Showy bright yellow. Strong growing and narrow grass-like foliage. Summer. Requires a moist shady position. Each 1 6
- ASTILBE.** (From a, not; stilbe, brightness.)—Goat's Beard, 2ft.
- America.**—Deep pink.
- Ceres.**—Rosy lilac
- Japonica.**—Pure white.
- Queen Alexandra.**—Bright pink.
- Rubens.**—Carmine rose.
Hardy, moisture loving plants bearing upright plumes of flowers very like Tamarix. Summer. In pots. Each .. 2 0
- BOLTONIA.** (Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany)—5ft.
- glastifolia.**—White. Each 1 6
- rosea.**—Pink. Each 2 0

- Herbaceous plants bearing large heads of flowers like Michaelmas Daisies Summer.
- BILLBERGIA.** (Billberg, a Swedish Botanist.)—
- Nutans.**—Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured flowers, yellowish, rosy blue 2 0
- CALANDRINIA.** (Named after Calandrini, a German botanist.)—
- umbellata.**—Rich magenta blooms produced over a long period.
Dwarf showy border or rock plants suitable for dry, sunny positions. Recommended. Ea. 2 0
- CALLA.** (From kalos, beautiful.)—Arum Lily.
- Elliottiana.**—A deep yellow lily, leaves spotted white. In pots.
Each 2 0
- Ethiopica.**—White Arum Lily.
Each 1 0
- CAMPANULA.** (From campana, a bell.)
- Persicifolia alba.**—Large white bell shaped flowers. Require a cool border. Each 1 6
- CHELONE.** (From chelone, a tortoise.)—Turtle Head. (Syn. Pentstemon barbatus).—3ft.
- Barbata.**—Red tubular flowers suspended from long stalks.
Each 2 0
- CHRYSANTHEMUM.** (From chrysos, gold; anthos, a flower.)—3ft.
- Mayfield Giant.**—White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre. Each .. 1 6
- This is one of the Shasta Daisies all of which are classed under Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
- CINERARIA.** (From cineres, ashes; in reference to the grey down covering the surfaces of the leaves.)—
- maritima.**—Yellow.
Used primarily for the silvery foliage which may be used for bordering or as a contrast for other colours. Dry, sunny position. From boxes.
Each 0 9
Per doz. 7 6
- CLIVIA.** (Named after the Duchess of Northumberland, a member of the Clive family.)—
- Miniata.**—Red and orange.
- Nobilis.**—Orange yellow.
Flowers are trumpet shape like Amaryllis. In pots.
Each 2 6
- COTYLEDON.** (From kotyle, a cavity; in allusion to the cup-like leaves of some of the species.)—
Several sorts all suitable for rockeries. In pots. Each .. 1 6
- CRASSULA.** (From crassus, thick, or succulent; referring to the leaves.)

Boltonia rosea is first rate.

	s. d.		s. d.
Coccinea. —A splendid rockery plant; red bouvardia like flowers.		Beauty. —Bright rose.	
Sometimes called <i>Rochea coccinea</i> . In pots. Each	2 0	Fire Ball. —Brilliant orange.	
ERIGERON. (From <i>er</i> , the spring; <i>geron</i> , old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season.)—Flea Bane.		Rose Queen. —Rose.	
Glabellus. —Violet flowers; dwarf growth. Each	1 6	Rubens. —Orange.	
Speciosus Superbus. —3ft. Lilac flowers with orange centre. Each	2 0	Sudbury Gem. —Crimson.	
Flowers are like a perennial aster. Spring and Summer.		The Bride. —White.	
FARFUGIUM. —		Venustum. —Scarlet.	
Grande. —Commonly called spotted leopard, leaves green spotted yellow; suitable for a cool rockery or bushhouse. Each	2 0	Low growing shrubby plants suitable for rockwork or edgings for beds or borders. Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions. Each	2 0
FUCHSIA. —		HELIANTHUS. (From <i>helios</i> , the sun; <i>anthos</i> , a flower.)—Perennial sun-flower.	
Procumbens. —A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers and red berries	2 0	Angustifolius. —Yellow. Specially recommended. 3ft.	
GAURA. (From <i>gauros</i> , superb; referring to the beauty of some of the species.)—Texas Spray, 3ft.		Maximilianus. —Single yellow, tall grower.	
Lindheimerii. —Long sprays of white flowers. Flowers over a long period. In pots. Each	1 6	Multiflorus grandiflorus. —Double flowers of a clear bright yellow. 2 to 3 inches across. Summer. Each	1 6
GAZANIA. (From <i>gaza</i> , richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers.)—		HEMEROCALLIS. (From <i>hemero</i> , a day; <i>kallos</i> , beauty.)—Day Lily, 3ft.	
Sorts. Each 6d. Per doz.	5 0	Fulva Flora Plena. —Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4.	
Useful rock plants.		flava. —Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. Summer. Each	1 6
GYNERIUM. (From <i>gyne</i> , and <i>erion</i> , a reference to the woolly stigmas.)—Pampas Grass.		HETEROCENTRON. (Heteros, variable; <i>centron</i> , a spur.)—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect.	
Argenteum. —White. In pots. Each	1 6	Album. —White	2 0
Argenteum roseum. —A pink plumed variety. Each	2 0	Roseum. —Pink	2 0
HEERIA. (In honour of Oswald Heer.)—		HEUCHERA. (Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist.)—	
elegans. —A trailing plant suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer		Sanguinea. —Spikes of blood red flowers. Each 6d.; dozen	5 0
Each	2 0	Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.	
HELENIUM. (Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war.)—Sneezewort. 3 to 4 ft.		HOLCUS. (Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass.)—	
Autumnale rubrum. —Crimson and gold.		bulbosa variegata. —Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. Dozen	4 6
Riverton Beauty. —Pale yellow, purplish black centre.		IRIS GERMANICA. (From <i>iris</i> , the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers.)—Flag Iris.	
Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn. Each	1 6	Caprice. —Reddish purple. One of the best reds.	
HELIANTHEMUM. (From <i>helios</i> , the sun; <i>anthemon</i> , a flower.)—Sun Rose.		Iris King. —Large flowers rich velvety maroon.	
		Kharput. —Rich purple. Large flowers.	
		Lohengrin. —Pale rosy lilac, enormous flowers.	
		Madame Chereau. —White edged with blue with darker frills.	
		Monsignor. —Lavender and rich pansy purple.	
		Nina Wells. —Light violet and deep purple.	

Do not overlook the Heleniums.

- s. d. s. d.
- Odoratissima.**—Finest and largest of the pale blues. 1 6
- Parisian.**—Large flowers, white frilled blue. 1 6
- Queen of May.**—Purplish lilac and rose. 1 6
- Quaker Lady.**—Fawn pink, flowers perfect in size and form. 1 6
- Available from December to March. Each 1 6
- KNIPHOFIA.** (Named after Johann Kniphof.) (Syn. Tritoma.)—Red Hot Poker. 1 6
- Uvaria grandiflora.**—Bright scarlet mixed with yellow. Hardy evergreen throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers. Each 1 6
- LITHOSPERMUM** (From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed.)—
- coerulea.**—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. Each 2 0
- LOTUS.** (The old Greek name.)—
- peliorhynchus.** (From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak.) A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. Each 1 6
- LYCHNIS.** (From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.)—
- Coronaria.**—Silvery foliage and magenta flowers. Each 1 6
- Viscaria splendens.**—A dwarf free flowering edging plant with pink flowers. Each 1 6
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.** (From mesembria, mid-day; anthemon, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days.)—Pigs Face. 1 6
- Chamberlainii.**—An uncommon variety with small flowers, some orange and some violet, and an upright habit of growth. Recommended. Each 0 9
- Dozen 7 6
- Conspicuum.**—Another good variety bearing orange yellow flowers. Recommended. Each 0 9
- Dozen 7 6
- Violacea.**—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. Each 0 9
- Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions. White, pale pink, rose pink, yellow, red. Each 6d. Doz. 4 6
- MISCANTHUS.** (From miskos, a stem; anthos, a flower; referring to the tall stems.)—
- sinensis.**—Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads. Each 1 6
- MONARDA.** (Named after M. Monardez, a physician of Seville.)—The Bergamot. 1 6
- violacea.**—Purplish violet. Each 2 0
- Cambridge scarlet.** Deep scarlet. Each 2 0
- Showy plants with dense heads of Salvia like flowers. 2 0
- MOSCHOSMA** (From moschos, musk, and osme, smell.) (Syn. Iboza.)—
- riparia.**—A soft wooded shrubby plant from South Africa, producing in winter dense masses of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts it may be successfully planted in A.B.P.S. as far as our present records indicate. The plants grow about 4ft. high. Each 2 0
- NEPETA.** (Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany.)—Cat Mint. 2 0
- Mussini.**—Lavender flowers. 2 0
- Low growing border plants with silvery foliage and producing masses of small flowers. Recommended. Plants in pots. Each 1 6
- NERTERA.** (From nerteros, lowly; in reference to the growth.)—Bead Plant. 1 6
- Depressa.**—Profusely covered with yellow berries. Suitable for rock pockets in shady moist positions. In pots. Each 1 6
- OENOTHERA.** (From Oinos, wine; theria, imbibing; because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.) 1 6
- rosea, E.**—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.S. Dozen, 16/-. Each 1 6
- PAEONY.** (Named after Paeon, a physician, who first used it medicinally.)—Herbaceous Paeony. 1 6
- Officialis.**—Various colours of this splendid perennial. Available in June and July only. Although generally considered a cool climate plant this is well worth a trial in Sydney. Dozen, 28/-. Each 2 6
- PHYSTOSTEGIA.** (From physa, a bladder; stega, a covering; formation of the calyx.)—Dragon's Head. 3ft. 2 6
- Virginiana.**—Lilaceous pink. 2 6
- Virginiana alba.**—Pure white. 2 6
- Virginiana speciosa.**—Pale pink. 2 6
- Hardy summer and autumn

Physostegias are very popular.

- s. d.
- flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly recommended. Each 1 0
- PLATYCODON.** (From *platys*, broad; *kodon*, a bell; form of flower.)—Chinese Balloon flower. 3ft.
- Grandiflorum Mariesii.**—Large cup shaped deep blue flowers, borne on long stems.
- Grandiflora alba.**—Lilac white. The buds before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and Autumn. Highly recommended. Each 2 0
- PLUMBAGO.** (From *plumbum*, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of *Plumbago* was applied.)—Leadwort.
- Larpetae.**—A herbaceous variety of *Plumbago* with intense cobalt blue flowers. Each 1 6
- POLYGONATUM.** (From *poly*, many; *gonu*, a joint; numerous joints of the stem.) Solomon's Seal. 1ft.
- Vulgare.**—White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. Best in partial shade. Each 1 0
- POTENTILLA.** (From *potens*, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality.—Cinquefoil.
- Nepalensis Willmottiana.**—Magenta rose flowers. Very free flowering. Each 2 0
- PYRETHRUM.** (From *pyr*, fire; alluding to its acrid roots.)—Feverfew.
- matricaria.**—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists' work. In pots. Each 1 6
- RUDBECKIA.** (Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist.) (Cone Flowers.)—2ft.
- Speciosa.**—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and Autumn. Each 1 6
- SALVIA** (From *salvo*, to save; Medicinal qualities.)—Sage.
- Angustifolia.**—Perennial *Salvia*. Blue. 4ft.
- Bethellii.**—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long.
- Coccinea.**—Scarlet.
- Farinacea.**—Blue.
- Grahami.**—Purple blue.
- Ianthina.**—Purple. Plants in pots. Each 1 6
- SANTOLINA.** (From *sanctus*, holy; *linum*, flax; refers to fancied medicinal qualities.)—Lavender Cotton.
- Chamaecyparissus.**—Low shrubby plants with silvery leaves and double yellow flowers. Used principally for edgings and contrast. Each 1 6
- SCABIOSA.** (From *scabies*, the itch; said to cure the disorder.)—Pincushions.
- s. d.
- Columbaria.**—*Heliotrope*. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Recommended. Each 2 0
- SEDUM.** (From *sedere*, to sit; they grow as if sitting on stones, rock walls, etc.)—Stonecrop.
- Sorts.**—Hardy plants for rockeries, and dry, sunny positions. In pots. Each 1 6
- SEMPERVIVUM** (From *sempervive*, to live for ever.)
- House Leek.**—Various sorts. Rockery plants. In pots. Each 1 6
- SOLIDAGO.** (From *solidare*, to unite; supposed healing properties.)—
- Canadensis.**—Golden Rod. In pots. Each 1 6
- STATICE.** (From *statizo*, to stop; the powerful medical astringency of some of the species.)—Sea Lavender.
- Arborea.**—Blue.
- Latifolia.**—Blue.
- Macrophylla.**—Large leaves. Blue. These flowers are everlasting, and keep for months when cut. Highly recommended. In pots. Each 2 6
- STOKESIA.** (Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist.)—Cornflower Aster. 1ft.
- Cyanea.**—Bluish mauve.
- Alba.**—Pure white. Large aster-like flowers in summer and autumn. In pots. Each 1 6
- THALICTRUM.** (From *thallo*, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots.)—Lavender Shower.
- Diptercarpum.**—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. In pots. Each ... 1 6 From open boxes. Each 0 6
- TRACHELIUM.** (From *trachelos*, the neck; supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.)—
- Coeruleum.**—Heads of tiny blue flowers flowering most of the year. Each 1 6
- TULBAGIA.** (Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope.)—2ft.
- Violacea.**—*Narcissus* like leaves. *Heliotrope* heads of flower somewhat like a *bouvardia*. Summer 2 0
- VINCA.** (From *vinculum*, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots.)—
- variegata.**—Yellow and green leaves with blue flowers. Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade. Each 1 6

Platycodons are particularly good.

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ROSES

1	RADIANCE	(H.T.)	J. COOK	1908	F.	4	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B. " Brisbane Zone. H. " Hobart Zone. M. " Melbourne Zone Mt. " Mountain Zone P. " Perth Zone. R. " Rockhampton. S. " Sydney Zone.
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. P. er., Pernetiana. Hyb. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk. Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuraiana	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 37.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NEIGE.	BALL OF SNOW.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.	

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